The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth avenue.

TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week) 15 cents; to subscribers by mail (per year), $10.00, postage prepaid.

Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, contains all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per year ($2 issued, $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1876. NO. 34.

SECOND EDITION.

The Rebels in Power.

"No Quarter" for Republicans.

A Thorough System of Intimidation in South Carolina---No Republican's Life Safe in Barnwell and Aiken Counties ---The Murder of State Senator Coker ---Other Cold-Blooded Crimes Described by Eye-Witnesses---The Campaign for Tilden, Hampton and Reform.

[Special Correspondence of New York Times.]

COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, October 13.—For the past three months, or ever since the opening of the Presidential campaign, Democratic newspapers and Democratic stump speakers in all parts of the country have devoted a great deal of attention to a repetition of the cry, "Don't wave the bloody shirt." They have done this so persistently that there are now doubtless thousands of Republicans and other independent fair-minded men in the East and West who believe that most of the accounts of outrages upon negro voters which find their way to the North are untrue, trumped up for political effect and unworthy of credit. For the honor of American manhood, for the sake of American civilization, for the sake of common humanity, it might be well if this view of the matter were a correct one. Unfortunately, however, it is not correct; the stories of the reign of terror in this State, which have recently been published, are not unworthy of credit; on the contrary, only half the terrible truth has been told. A full statement of all the atrocities practiced by white Democrats upon unoffending blacks for political purposes would horrify even the boldest reader. I have doubted as long as it was possible to doubt, but within the past three days I have with my own eyes seen the horribly bruised and bleeding backs of men who were whipped because of their politics. I have been brought face to face with weeping women whose husbands were killed, as their murderers told them, because they were "Radical niggers." The affidavits of scores of unfortunate black men and women have been laid before me, and I can doubt no longer. The Democrats of the North do well to cry "Don't wave the bloody shirt." They would do

A REIGN OF TERROR IN ... WELL COUNTIES.

There is no doubt that all the riots and race conflicts which have occurred in the so-called "up country" of South Carolina within the past six weeks were brought about by certain lawless white Democrats. They were the direct results of a regularly organized plan to intimidate the negroes and prevent them from going to the polls on election day. To this end fully eighty negroes have already been killed in Aiken and Barnwell, and a reign of terror still exists in those counties. Many of the negroes have left their cabins, and are hiding in the woods and swamps; white men, well mounted and armed, ride through the county by day and by night and shoot the blacks wherever they can find them. This statement I make upon the authority of United States officials and soldiers, whose sworn testimony and official reports are now before me. As in other parts of the South, there can be no doubt that the majority of the white people of this State are opposed to the campaign of terror which is being made in the interest of the Democratic ticket. Here in Columbia, for instance, and in other large towns, where the law is fairly well enforced and disturbances of the peace rarely occur, it is almost impossible to make the people believe the stories of outrage and murder which come in every day from the back country. It is stated that Wade Hampton does not approve of the violent acts of his ignorant and brutal "piney wood" and "Sand Hill" followers, indeed he makes long speeches advising the cultivation of good feeling among the races, warning "the young men of the party" to keep their passions under control, and pledging himself, should he be elected, to protect the negroes in their rights. Notwithstanding all this, however, General Hampton approved of the existence of the rifle and sabre clubs which Governor Chamberlain has ordered to disband. Nearly all these organizations are purely political in their character, and most of them were organized for the one purpose of intimidating Republican voters. It is true that some of them, like the Richland Rifle Club of this city, have existed for many years, and are made up of high-minded and honorable gentlemen, who are as good and law-abiding citizens as any in the country. The great majority of them, however, have been organized during the present political campaign, and they exist only for political purposes. This statement will not be denied, nor can it be doubted that all the clubs referred to are subject to the order of military commanders that they are armed and drilled like regular soldiers. If they are peaceable organizations why do they hold their political meetings armed with guns and pistols? To this question, which has been repeatedly asked, they give no good answer. One or two leading Democrats have had the unwise foolhardy enough to venture the statement that they carried arms because they feared violence at the hands of the negroes. Such a plea is simply ridiculous when it is remembered that there are districts in the State where there are seventeen negroes to every one white man, yet the blacks have never attempted to turn this "superior race." If they had the will they certainly have the force to kill or drive every white man and woman out of the State, but they are as timid as sheep, and, like sheep, they allow themselves to be shot down and beaten without even thinking of revenge.

REFUGEES IN COLUMBIA.

There are now in Columbia a number of black men who have been driven out of their homes in Barnwell and Aiken counties, and who have been warned by their friends that they will be killed if they return. I have just had a long interview with one of these men. He is an honest-faced, outspoken field hand of more than ordinary intelligence, who has always been a strong supporter of Governor Chamberlain, because, as he says, "Before dis present 'citement not alone de niggers but all de white gemmen war wid him." This man tells a straightforward story, which carries conviction with it. I repeat it as nearly as possible in his own words. He said, "De whole trouble bout me, Sir, was dis. Fur de past two years I's been advisin of de niggers in Barnwell county not to have nuffin to do wid none of dem corrupt niggers, but to stick to Governor Chamberlain; dis I did 'cordin to de advisin of all de white gemmen. Well, of course in dis 'lection I stay true to Massa Chamberlain, but de white gemmen dey all goes crazy fur ole Boss Hampton, and wants all de niggers to jine what dey calls de Colored Democrat Club. Some ob de men jind sure 'nough cause ob beein 'feared, but I said straight out dat I would not jine. Well, last week dey was goin to have a Democrat meeting at Bolton, and dey wanted me to walk in de line wid de colored club, and I said no, I's for Chamberlain. On de day fore de meetin I war standin by a cotton gin doin noffen, when three or four white gemmen what I didnt know come up, and one on them says, 'Here, you nigger, I wants you to jine de Reform Democrat Club.' I cant do dat, boss, says I, and was walkin off easy like when one of de white gemmen takes out a knife and says, 'If you dont jine I'll cut your nigger heart out.' Den I starts to run and he run too, and den he makes a cut at me, and wid de force he fell down, and de knife went into my leg instead of into de back, like he tended. Him fallin down save me, sure, and I just left dat town for to see de Governor. Dat's de whole story."

The name of the unfortunate man who was thus driven away from his home is Ben Williams, and he has made affidavit to his statement. He was joined here a day or two ago by another black man from Bolton named Humphries, who was also obliged to come here because he refused to join a Democratic club. Yesterday these men received the following communication from their wives. It was brought to them by another negro, who also thought it would be best to leave Belton, and I give it exactly as written:

OCTOBER de 4 1876.

DEAR HUSBANDS. I seat myself to rite you a few lines to let you know I am Well at dis time but not doin so Well I am out of something to eat and what I is to do for you come here for dey will kill you sue and sartin if you can send me some thing to help Me I is glad for you to do so, dey is gone to your house an to Mr. Humphries to kill you on las Tuzday night you war not at home an they tell Misses Humphries to giv dem his papers an she did not an dey say dam her an dat if you Both come home you would die as soon As you come dont you come. My dear husband dont you come here I Will close at this time rite soon I still remane your Truly

MARGARET WILLIAMS an
ANER HUMPHRIES,
Belton S. C.

Messages like the above are received almost every day by the men who have fled to Columbia and Charleston from their homes, and still the Democrats say there is no intimidation in South Carolina, and ask their political opponents not to wave the bloody shirt.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE OUTRAGES AT ELLENTON.

Regarding the race conflict which commenced at Ellenton on the 15th of last month, and which has to some extent been continued in Barnwell and Aiken counties ever since, Governor Chamberlain has made an exhaustive examination, and made an official report to the Legislature this morning. Messrs. Blackwell and Canton, the United States Marshals who were detailed to take testimony, both the gentlemen named I have known for a considerable time; they are men of honor, and can be relied upon in every way. Their report is accompanied by the sworn statements of two well known officers of the United States army, whose word cannot be doubted, and by affidavits from more than thirty trustworthy witnesses. From this mass of testimony, and from personal interviews with some of the witnesses, I give the following account of the situation in Aiken and Barnwell: The trouble was commenced by two worthless negroes, who went into the house of Alonzo Harley, in Silvester township, Aiken county, and struck, or attempted to strike, Mrs. Harley, who was alone in the house. This they did because she replied to their request for work in a surly and offensive manner. The act of these two drunken negro tramps was seized upon by the whites as a pretext for arming themselves and riding through the county to shoot niggers. From the official report it appears that they killed seventeen black men and wounded as many more. The names of all these victims are given in the report, and it is estimated that three or four times as many were killed in the woods and swamps, and therefore cannot be accounted for. The white men admit the killing of these negroes, but say that they were not shot because of their politics—in fact, that politics had nothing to do with the disturbance. The black man, on the other hand, and the United States officials all declare, and swear to, that all the outrages were committed to intimidate the negroes and prevent them from voting the Republican ticket. Everything goes to prove that the negroes were killed for this and for no other purpose. As an example, I may refer to the murder of Simon Coker, an honest and well-meaning black man who represented Barnwell county in the Legislature. On Tuesday, September 19, a rifle club commanded by Captain A. P. Butler, went to Ellenton and took a wood train on the Port Royal Railroad, with which they proceeded to a station called Robbins. Here they found Coker quietly seated on his valise and waiting for a train. Some of them exclaimed, "There's that——radical nigger, Coker." "Captain Butler went up to him, and said, "Coker, I'm the nigger reiter, and you've got to go with me." Then the unfortunate man was surrounded by Butler's command and dragged into one

[illegible] county to the South Carolina Legislature, was the reply.

"Will the Setter," said Butler, "Representative or no Representative, you are a Radical nigger, and have got to die."

"For God's sake, give me time to pray," cried the unhappy negro.

"Certainly, answer Captain Butler. "Pray away, but pray —— quick."

Coker then knelt down and began to pray. While he was in this position Butler stepped back six or eight feet and shot at him twice. He fell forward on his face, bleeding and dying. Butler then made a sign to his men, and six of them fired into the wounded man. He died. The men who killed him took his watch, money, and gold shirt buttons, and then, leaving the body to rot, returned to Robbins. These facts are sworn to by three eye-witnesses, who state that Coke's only crime was his Republicanism.

Among the witnesses examined was Julia Turner, a young black women, whose husband was killed. She swore that on the 19th of September, in the evening, she saw from eighty to one hundred armed and mounted white men approaching her cabin, which is situated near Robbins. Some of them broke down the cotton fences, and then the whole party rode up to the cabin door and seized George Turner, the witness' husband. A number of them held him, while the rest went through his cabin with pistols in their hands, saying "we are looking for radical niggers to kill." Not finding any such colored man, they turned to Mrs. Turner and said:

"This man of yours won't come back any more; we'll take care of him."

Then they rode off, taking the woman's husband with them. Mrs. Turner cried out as they were going, "I will follow you wherever you go." She tried to do so, hoping to save her husband's life, but was laughed at her wild efforts to overtake them, and riding rapidly were soon out of sight. The poor woman ran on to Robbins, but finding that the party had not been there, she was returning, weeping to her home when she noticed a number of horse tracks leading to the bed of a dry creek about a mile and a half from her cabin. She followed these tracks, and found her husband lying in the creek-bed. He was dead. One rifle shot had passed through his head. There were three bullet holes in his body. Mrs. Turner was hardly able to tell her sad story, because her sobs and tears were so confused and bewildered that she could not recognize any of the men who killed her husband. She only knew that he was dead. Lucy Hosea, however, a woman who lived near the Turner cabin, identified three of the party, and warrants are now out for their arrest.

Another horrible story similar to the above is sworn to by Hatty Kelsey, a colored woman who lives near Ellenton, in Aiken county. She says that on Monday, September 18, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, a party of armed white men rode up to her house, and one of them, who appeared to be their leader, said: "If there are any men in there they had better come out; we want to kill them." Two of the men then came into the house with cocked pistols in their hands. As they did so Warren Kelsey, Mrs. Kelsey's fourteen-year-old son, Sam Brown, Oscar Brown and David Bush, negroes, who were in a back room, ran out of the back door and fled toward the woods. The party of white men, upon command of their leader, immediately started in pursuit, firing at the fugitives as they ran. All the negroes but Sam Brown were shot down and killed before they had gone 200 yards. Warren Kelsey was murdered in the back yard. On the following day Mrs. Kelsey heard that her husband, John Kelsey, had been killed in Ellenton. She went to the village, and on her way found his dead body lying in the road. None of these men had committed any crime; they had no arms; they were engaged in no riot; they were killed because, in the words of the Democratic orators here, "majority or no majority, and by the eternal God, South Carolina must be carried for Tilden and Hampton."

These incidents of the campaign, which I have related as nearly as possible in the simple language of the unfortunate men and women whose friends and relatives were killed, are only samples of similar crimes almost without number. An entire page of the *Times* would not contain an account of all the murders and outrages upon colored voters that have occurred in Barnwell and Aiken within the past month. The sworn evidence of the truth of these statements is at hand. These affidavits will be printed in due time; they are only withheld now because their publication might defeat the ends of justice. Among them will be found many stories of crime and outrage even more horrible than those given above. It will be proved beyond all question that scores of black men have been killed for their political opinions, that others have been whipped almost to death, and that in two instances at least the ears of murdered negroes have been cut off and carried away as evidences of the chivalry and prowess of Southern Democrats. There is only one way to end these outrages. Governor Chamberlain is powerless to enforce the law. The National Government must send a regiment of troops into Barnwell and Aiken counties. H. C.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire yesterday morning destroyed at Medota, Ill., a number of buildings and offices. Loss $22,000; insurance nearly covers the loss. D. Frank, dry goods and clothing, was the heaviest loser.

NEWS SUMNARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Failing or stationary barometer, southerly or westerly winds and warmer and clear weather.

There was a slight fall of snow at Washington city yesterday morning and ice formed last night.

The total number of interments yesterday at Savannah was fifteen. Eight of these were of yellow fever.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, in New York city, this morning, began the payment of a quarterly dividend of one and a half per cent., the amount required being $500,835.

The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of Tennessee met in Nashville yesterday, and adopted a new constitution, the principal feature of which is the election of representatives for two years instead of one.

The triennial session of the Grand Unione de Societa Italiana Fratelenza adjourned at Memphis last evening, after a harmonious session, to meet at Louisville, October 15, 1879. The Unione will take steps to urge on Congress the propriety of making the 12th of October a national holiday.

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BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

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It appears that when Myers first went to Buseikus' house this morning, he drew a pistol on the old man, who ran into the latter seized his rifle and drove him from the premises. Myers then went down town, borrowed a double-barrelled shot gun, returned to Buseikus' house, and, ignoring the remonstrance and entreaties of his mother, and as the old man was entering the house with his rifle Myers fired, putting fourteen buckshot into his back. Myers was arrested, and before the inquest was held was released on $500 bail. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of felonious killing by Myers. The young man was subsequently re-arrested and placed in the custody of the jailor, who immediately proceeded to him in front of the streets, accompanied by a friend. The excitement among the Germans is intense, and the indignation of the people generally at the conduct of the authorities very great.

Efforts to Identify the Ruffian James.

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Attempt to Swindle a Bank.

MILWAUKEE, October 16.—The First National Bank of this city is advised that a forged letter of credit and forged drafts purporting to be drawn by it on the American Exchange Bank, New York, have been offered at Memphis. The fraud will be probably attempted elsewhere.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

MYSTIC PARK RACES.

BOSTON, October 16.—Three thousand people visited Mystic Park this afternoon to witness the first of the races arranged between Smuggler and Great Eastern. The pools sold $40 to $22 on Smuggler, who behaved badly, however, and was distanced in the second heat.

SUMMARY.

Great Eastern	2	1
Smuggler	1	d.
Time, 2:23, 2:24½.		

The winner was to receive the gate money.

The free to all race, purse five hundred dollars, $250, $125, $75 and $50.

Comee	1	1	1
Bella	2	2	2
Mikybird	6	6	3
Annie Collins	3	4	4
Bonner	4	3	d.
Hannah D	5	5	6
Time, 2:26, 2:26½, 2:25½.			

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The funeral of Captain James Howard, the boat builder, drowned on Sunday night at Evansville, was very largely attended yesterday.

The failure of the shipping and commission firm of Murcke, Vieter & Co., San Francisco, was announced yesterday. Cause, over speculation in bags. Their assets are probably in excess of liabilities, and it is hoped the suspension will be only temporary.

L. B. Case, of Richmond, Indiana, Secretary of the State Archeological Association of Indiana, has issued a call for the first annual meeting of that society at the State House, Indianapolis, October 17th and 18th. Professor Owen and President Jos. Moore will be present and read papers of special interest, and other distinguished scientists will read papers. A large collection of prehistorical relics will be on exhibition. Arrangements are now completed guaranteeing the grand success of this society at its first annual meeting.

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ST. LOUIS, October 16.—Nothing of importance has developed to-day respecting Frank James, excepting that Chief McDonough is still uncertain whether the man he has is Frank James or Cal. Carter. He expects to know to-morrow morning. Dr. Mosher, of Sioux City, has telegraphed that he will come down at once, and photographs of the prisoner taken to-day have been sent to Hobbs Kerry, in jail at Bonneville, for him to identify. It is even thought Kerry may be brought here to confront the man in person.

Attempt to Swindle a Bank.

MILWAUKEE, October 16.—The First National Bank of this city is advised that a forged letter of credit and forged drafts purporting to be drawn by it on the American Exchange Bank, New York, have been offered at Memphis. The fraud will be probably attempted elsewhere.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

MYSTIC PARK RACES.

BOSTON, October 16.—Three thousand people visited Mystic Park this afternoon to witness the first of the races arranged between Smuggler and Great Eastern. The pools sold $40 to $22 on Smuggler, who behaved badly, however, and was distanced in the second heat.

SUMMARY.

Great Eastern	2	1
Smuggler	1	d.
Time, 2:23, 2:24½.		

The winner was to receive the gate money.

The free to all race, purse five hundred dollars, $250, $125, $75 and $50.

Comee	1	1	1
Bella	2	2	2
Mikybird	6	6	3
Annie Collins	3	4	4
Bonner	4	3	d.
Hannah D	5	5	6
Time, 2:26, 2:26½, 2:25½.			

TELEGRAPHIC PERSONALS.

The funeral of Captain James Howard, the boat builder, drowned on Sunday night at Evansville, was very largely attended yesterday.

The failure of the shipping and commission firm of Murcke, Vieter & Co., San Francisco, was announced yesterday. Cause, over speculation in bags. Their assets are probably in excess of liabilities, and it is hoped the suspension will be only temporary.

L. B. Case, of Richmond, Indiana, Secretary of the State Archeological Association of Indiana, has issued a call for the first annual meeting of that society at the State House, Indianapolis, October 17th and 18th. Professor Owen and President Jos. Moore will be present and read papers of special interest, and other distinguished scientists will read papers. A large collection of prehistorical relics will be on exhibition. Arrangements are now completed guaranteeing the grand success of this society at its first annual meeting.

Allen Kirkpatrick & Co., the well-known wholesale grocers, flour and seed dealers, No. 271 Liberty street, have a large and carefully selected stock, to which they invite the attention of the trade. Their stock of fine New Orleans molasses is very large and they are selling it at the lowest prices. They are prepared to fill all orders promptly and guarantee quality and prices. City and country merchants having occasion to sort up their stock will do well to call on this firm, take a look at the stock and ascertain prices before making purchases elsewhere.

THE METHODISTS.

Fraternal Meeting to be Held at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 16.—Arrangements are being made for a grand fraternal Methodist meeting, to be held here October 25th, by the Methodist Episcopal Church South, this city, and also the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., and with such of both churches as may be pleased to join with them from other sections of the country. Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Lutheran Church, and Bishop Foster, of the Methodist Episcopal church, have signified their purpose to be present, and many others of prominence in the two churches are expected.

THE INDIANS.

Treaty Signed Relinquishing the Black Hills—The Next Expedition.

ST PAUL, October 16.—The *Pioneer-Press'* special from Bismarck says the Indians at Standing Rock signed the treaty relinquishing the Black Hills on Wednesday. The treaty was so far modified as not to insist on their removal to the Indian Territory.

The troops intended for the expedition go into camp to-morrow, and will probably leave about Wednesday. General Sturgess is *en route* to join his regiment, and will probably command the expedition, unless Terry goes in person.

WASHINGTON.

CONDITION OF THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The reports to the Department of Agriculture indicate a reduction of the condition of cotton during the past ... in the ten principal cotto... from an average of 92.3 ... figures for the conditio... follows: North Ca... lina, 89; Georg... 70; Missi... 81; A...

...ISES ... of the society ... Tennessee and un... ...cPherson statue is com... ...here will be a grand civic and ...litary display on the 18th. The departments will be closed at twelve o'clock, in order to allow the employees to join with other citizens in the exercises. The district militia and marine corps will serve as a military escort. The band from Fort McHenry, Baltimore harbor, is also ordered here for the occasion. Gen. David Hunter, United States Army, will act as grand marshal. It is expected the display on the 18th will surpass any that has been witnessed here since President Grant's first inaugural.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Gaines, Belding *et al. vs.* Hale and Rector, error of the Supreme Court of Arkansas. This is a case appertaining to the Hot Springs tract, and the court says that the principal controversy between the parties to it was disposed of by the decision in the Hot Springs cases last winter, declaring that none of them were entitled to the land, as the Supreme Court of the State has not contravened that decision, but has refused to aid either of the parties, and by its action has left the rights of the United States. No error is found, and the decision below is affirmed.

CASUALTIES.

A Drunken Farmer Killed.

LITTLE ROCK, October 16.—William H. Pangherst, a farmer living near the city, was killed yesterday by a Fort Smith train. Whisky was the cause.

Loss of Life.

ST. JOHN, N. B., October 16.—During yesterday's storm the schooner Attempt, coal laden, went ashore at Cape Tarmentine, and the crew, five in number, perished.

The Railway Postal Service Inquiry.

ST. LOUIS, October 16.—The Railway Postal Service Commissioners held another session to-day, and left to-night for Texas. The Board of Trade to-day tendered a reply to the various questions asked by the commission, it being an elaboration of what was previously stated in the newspaper war. It says the necessities of this city and the country to the west and southwest of it require double daily railway postoffice service over the shortest route from New York to St. Louis, and that justice to this city and the country tributary to it demands a railway postal service equal to that afforded competing cities. A careful comparison is made of the mail facilities of Chicago and St. Louis, and the discriminations in favor of the former city are clearly pointed out.

Bad Weather in Virginia.

RICHMOND, October 16.—There was an hour's snow storm at Norfolk yesterday, and also in this neighborhood. The weather is extremely cold, the thermometer ten degrees below the sunrise to-day standing at thirty-one degrees. It is feared that the heavy gale which prevailed off the capes was disastrous to vessels.

The Revival Work in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 16.—Sixty-nine persons, many of them of middle age, rose in response to the call at the tabernacle to-night for those who were seeking to become Christians. Ministers are coming from the surrounding country to lend their aid to the work.

Four more illicit distillers have been brought to St. Louis from South East Missouri by United States Marshal Wheeler, and in default of bail sent to jail.

STATE NEWS.

Warwick furnace, at Pottstown, was recently blown in, and is working well.

The Dauphin County Medical Society gave $100 for the Georgia yellow fever sufferers.

Sheridan, on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, will have another furnace stack in operation soon.

Ex-County Commissioner Wm. Early, of Palmyra, Lebanon county, fell from a wagon and was instantly killed.

All the collieries around Girardville are working except Beatty & Garretson's, which are still idle on account of financial embarrassments.

George Miller and Dr. Brisbine, tried in Lancaster on a charge of producing the death of a young woman by abortion, were on the 13th inst. found guilty.

The congregation of the Williamstown Baptist Church, which has been without a pastor for over one year, has extended a call to Rev. Mr. Gallioup, of Michigan.

Secretary of War Cameron was among the jurors drawn recently in Dauphin county. He was excused from service on the strength of his holding a Government position.

A young man named Charles Shane, a cigar maker of Lancaster, fell from a freight train near that city on the 14th inst., and was run over and probably fatally injured.

John R. Moore, of Lock Haven, was awakened by a choking sensation, and upon opening his eyes "discovered the family cat sitting on his breast industriously sucking his breath."

The Western Union Telegraph Company have decided to put up a wire to connect the new Bradford oil region with Titusville and Pittsburgh direct by way of Warren and Kinzua.

George Hall, of Chester, while at work on his father's premises, was struck in the face by a charge of shot which was fired at a reed bird. It is feared he will lose the sight of one eye.

On October 7, says the Carlisle *Herald*, J. P. Hassler, cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, was suspended from performing the functions of his office by the Board of Directors of the bank.

The death of Rev. W. J. Owens, who was assistant pastor of the Eighth avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Altoona, last year, occurred at Evansville, Huntingdon county, on last Sunday week.

In Philadelphia, James Kelly was convicted of a charge of conspiracy in having swindled Joseph Prindle, an old man from Berks county, out of $40 by a confidence game. Sentenced to one year.

Mr. Daniel Fix, of Robeson township, Berks county, has discovered a large deposit of iron ore on the Joanna Hill, which is said to be bonanite of excellent quality. Steps will be taken to open the mine at an early date.

Frank Brennan, who disappeared from his home at Buck Mountain very mysteriously on the 2d inst., was found in the Lehigh river at Mauch Chunk on Friday afternoon. It is suspected that he has been foully dealt with.

The Northumberland *Press* says a party of thirty-five Germans from the coal regions passed through that place on a special car on their way to Kansas. They are satisfied with mining and are going to try farming and the grasshoppers awhile.

The Plymouth miners, who refused to work for the reason that the amount of dirt allowed in a car of coal had been reduced, have concluded to resume, inasmuch as the docking business had been assigned to the Inside foreman, who it is thought will be more judicious.

On Tuesday morning, while Bernard Murray and Thomas Little were timbering the Eagle Hill shaft, the platform upon which they were standing gave way and precipitated both the men to the bottom. They were instantly killed. Murray was a married man and Little was unmarried.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Our Candidate for Congress, Colonel John M. Thompson, Addresses the Hapub ieans of Meadville—A Large and Enthusiastic Meeting—Some of the Issues of the Campaign.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.]

MEADVILLE, PA., October 16, 1877.

On Wednesday evening the Republicans of this city and townships adjoining, were out in large numbers to welcome and listen for the first time to their candidate who had been chosen, and is sure to be elected, to represent them

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1876.

THE reported death of Commodore VANDERBILT, yesterday, was a shameful hoax, the heartless perpetrators of which deserve severe punishment.

THE President will receive the Centennial address of congratulation from the people of Ireland at Washington to-day. It will be presented by Mr. O'CONNOR POWER and Mr. PARNELL, members of Parliament.

ROARING BOB TOOMBS says he "hates the Government of the United States and would give his life to overthrow it." This is the reason of his excessive zeal in the interest of "TILDEN, HENDRICKS and reform."

THE old idea that you "can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear" is exploded.—*St. Louis Republican.*

In what way? By the election of Blue Jeans WILLIAMS to the Governorship of Indiana?

THE fatuity of the Pittsburgh *Post* runs almost into idiocy. It still claims a Democratic victory in Colorado. A journal which thus brazenly advertises itself as untruthful, is capable of falsification without limit.

DOWN in South Carolina the alternative presented to the colored people by the "better" class of TILDEN "reformers" is "Democracy or starvation!" With the chivalric rag-tag and bob-tail it is "Democracy or death!"

A GOOD plan to discover which way the political wind blows is to go into the back yard and sift the ashes of the election returns. A number of Democratic editors have done this, of late, and all of them have cinders in their eyes.

THE New York correspondent of the Buffalo *Advertiser* says that as the possibility of TILDEN's election grows more and more remote, the buying movement in all departments of trade increases enormously in volume. This is natural. Every business man in the country is directly interested in having a Government which will give us a settled system of finance and insure the maintenance of law and order.

SHOULD the Democrats be able to carry ninety-six of the Congressional Representatives to which the "solid South" is entitled, they would have to elect only fifty-one Representatives in the other twenty-two States, or not much more than two to a State, to obtain control of the popular branch of the next Congress; and yet there are Republicans who are doing their very worst to promote the election of Democratic Representatives in Pennsylvania!

ON THE one hand we have Mr. HOPKINS' unsupported statement that the Democrats will not pay the Southern claims, and on the other the ominous fact that bills were introduced during the last session of Congress involving the expenditure for purposes of this character of $2,503,622,386, or $400,000 more than our entire national debt. Can Mr. HOPKINS cite testimony of Senator CONKLING that he can cite a case in which the vote of a Democrat in Congress has been cast against a bill to pay a Southern war claim? Has he himself ever cast such a vote?

THE managers of the Democratic party privately admit that the Indiana election resulted in a substantial Republican victory. They frankly avow that if they had been given the choice before the election, between the State ticket and the Congressmen, they would have chosen the Congressmen. This should teach Republicans that the election of a sufficient number of Republican members to change decidedly the political complexion of the House of Representatives, is second only in importance to the election of a Republican President. It is true that the Republican Senate last winter held the Confederate House in check, but it had to make many sacrifices, and consent to some Democratic plundering in order to secure legislation that was absolutely necessary. What is needed is a decisive Republican majority in both Houses.

THE importance of the Congressional canvass is fully appreciated by the Republican voters of the North, and in those States where it has been held they have made a good start in the way of turning Democrats out of Congress. There are a good many more who will be made to "walk the plank" in November, among them two who have been misrepresenting Allegheny county. Our contemporary, the *Dispatch*, states the question forcibly as follows:

> Allegheny county is interested in the Congressional representation as all other portions of the country are in a general way for the salvation of the Union, but the people here have a special reason to return Republican Congressmen, which is for the protection of its manufactures. There will be no doubt that Democratic majorities in both houses would result in a Democratic tariff which is in the interest of British iron and steel and all the manufactured articles which those commodities are manufactured by the toiling mechanic. In this matter, Allegheny county is most interested, and though no such revolution as that referred to occurred last winter, it was because the Democratic party was not ripe for it. If a Republican majority in the Senate and a Republican President in the White House, which were sufficient to prevent a tariff reduction, but with the administration Democratic, during such condition of affairs is possible the "solid South" would demand as one of its first rewards a repeal of the protective tariff which is now as low as the country can afford. The importance of a solid Republican vote on Congressmen can scarcely be considered of more importance in the vote for President, and it is time that this fact should be thoroughly comprehended and weighed.

THE following classification of the awards thus far made by the Centennial judges, is of interest at this juncture: To the 8,175 American exhibitors 3,600 medals have been given, and 5,107 to the 22,689 exhibitors from the rest of the world. In the department of ores and metals New England had fifty-five medals, the Middle States 122, the Western States fifty-three, the Southern States seventy-eight, and the Pacific States and Territories ninety-five; in general manufactures New England obtained 840 medals, the Middle States 837, the Western 125, the Southern eighty-six, and the Pacific thirteen. In machinery and inventions New England has 111 medals, while the Middle States have 303, the Western eighty-two, the Southern thirteen, and the Pacific States one. In agricultural and miscellaneous products New England has 104 medals, the Middle States have 602, the Western ninety-four, the Southern forty-eight, and the Pacific sixteen. In the department of education and science, including musical and instruments of precision, New England has sixty-five, the Middle States have 198, the Western States sixty, the Southern twenty-six, and the Pacific States one. In the fine-arts group, exclusive of medals awarded to oil paintings, New England has eight medals, the Middle States have forty-eight, the Western States six, the Southern two and the Pacific three. The total number of medals for New England thus far awarded is 89, for the Middle States 2,016, for the Western 420, for the Southern 213, and for the Pacific States 129. There are thirty-eight awards for American oil paintings.

IT is not remarkable that there should be found evidences of a reaction against free trade in some of the leading manufacturing centers of Europe. The testimony borne in favor of the success of the protective system, by many of the most intelligent Commissioners and foreign visitors to the Centennial, is having its effect. The German Commissioner, Professor RAUNEAUX, is outspoken in attributing our rapid progress in manufacturing industries to our admirable protective system. He reminds his German fellow citizens that they need not wonder at this, since Germany in former days utilized the system of protection with the greatest success. His summary of the effects of protection is, that so far from increasing the quantity at the expense of quality, the tendency of the system has been to steadily improve the quality of our goods, and at the same time to lower their price, as a result of which our manufactures have gradually driven away a number of import articles. Such facts as have been disseminated through the medium of foreign commissioners, all over Europe, have set the public to thinking, and a reaction has set in against free trade, which is gaining strength daily. In Germany and Austria it is maintained that the commercial treaties with Great Britain are one-sided, and must be either modified or abrogated. They have been of incalculable benefit to the British manufacturers, at the expense of their rivals. Even with wages one hundred per cent. lower than they are in American mills, Austria cannot compete with British manufactures of woolen goods; the result being that scores of mills are standing idle, while thousands of workmen have emigrated to Russia, where the protective system is still maintained. There is a great uprising of the industrial population in Germany in behalf of protection, lately abandoned by the commercial treaties. Nearly all the manufactures of that country, especially those of wool, have been prostrated by the nearly free competition of British manufactures. English shoddy goods have displaced the fine fabrics of Germany, where the best wools in the world are grown, and thousands who depended on this branch of industry for work are now idle. Not only so, but wool growing has decreased from 56,000,000 animals, in 1850, to less than 25,000,000 — and the splendid merino sheep of that country are being replaced by mutton sheep. Germany is thus having a sad experience in free trade, and it is not surprising that the suffering people should be organizing in large masses to resist the renewal of the existing treaties. Is it not amazing, in the light of all these facts, that one of the great parties of this country should be committed to the heresy of free trade—a party, too, which claims to be the special champion of the working classes? If the workmen of Allegheny county desire to see the industries in which they are interested utterly prostrated, as they are in Germany and Austria, let them vote for TILDEN, HOPKINS and COCHRAN, and these evils will inevitably come upon them.

A PYROTECHNIC FRAUD.

DE QUINCEY once wrote an elaborate essay treating of "Murder as a Fine Art." Had he lived in this epoch, and read the Pittsburgh *Post*, he undoubtedly would have written another classic paper upon "Fraud as a Useful Invention in Modern Politics," and awarded the highest rank to the managers of the Democratic party. Next to ballot-box stuffing, the use of repeaters, such as TIM O'LEARY, and BURKE, the assassin of HUNTER, and kindred "Boys in Blue" of the Indiana stripe, were clearly of the opinion that fraud and deceit are the great engines of modern Democracy, especially the present Presidential contest. So clearly obvious is the truth, that we have read and noted several well considered articles in neutral papers of high standing, affirming the campaign as being emphatically "one of lies," either actual or implied. The intelligent and candid observer cannot have failed to notice this feature of Democratic strategy. We have the astounding spectacle presented of a "tariff" Congressional candidate standing upon a free trade platform, and openly supporting from the stump free trade candidates. We have also had barren Democratic victories proclaimed to the country as brilliant party triumphs, when in reality, as is well known, they have lost seriously along the whole line in October, and a final defeat in November confronts the allied hosts of Southern rebels and Northern copperheads. We are let to these sombre reflections by a perusal of the *Post* of yesterday, in reference to the Democratic torchlight procession of Saturday night last. Passing over the announcements in bewildering head lines of "Five Miles of Fire," "The State of Allegheny is Democratic," &c., we desire to specially direct attention to the latest specimen of Democratic tactics and fairness. The *Post* states that the "second display of the Democratic and independent citizens of this, [Allegheny] county, was an immense success, and numbered upward of eight thousand men." It then proceeds to show that this Allegheny county Democratic procession, by actual count of their reporter, was one hour and twenty-five minutes in passing, while the Republicans, much inferior in numbers, passed a given point in considerably less than this time. Who knows, as does everybody else, that the Republican demonstration was purely a local one and limited to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and adjacent boroughs and townships. The Democratic line, however, as published in the Sunday *Leader* and other journals, including the *Post*, comprised large delegations from Connellsville, Fayette county; Webster, Westmoreland county; Monongahela city, Washington county, and other points outside of the vicinity of Allegheny. Truly *audacity* expose it is quite enough to destroy the object aimed at by its projectors. Do the "Webster" Democratic club, of Westmoreland county, of three hundred men, propose to vote in the district? Do the Connellsville club, of Fayette county, captain JAMES MCCLEARY, of one hundred and seventy-five men, as well as a club of carpet baggers accompanying them, and carrying an immense carpet bag, according to the *Post*, propose to cast their votes for HOPKINS and TILDEN in the Twenty-second district? Have the Monongahela city club, of Washington county, taken up their residence here until after the election? We greatly fear that these enthusiastic torch-bearing Democrats will not be permitted to take a hand in our election, however useful they may be to swell the skeleton ranks of the faithful in this neighborhood. When the *Post* proposes to carry Allegheny county for the Democratic party, it must not count largely upon its friends in outside districts. This sort of thing might answer well enough in Georgia or Mississippi, but not in this region, even should they succeed in exhibiting upon special occasions twenty miles of "fire" instead of "five."

PERSONAL.

A German miser, named Knittell, who died of starvation at Fond du Lac, Wis., the other day, left $50,000 to be divided between three nephews in Germany.

A rich man in Anaheim, California, had a poor man ejected from a house because the rent was not paid; and the poor man's mode of vengeance was to get into the rich man's hallway and die there of small-pox.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island, has a wealthy Enoch Arden case, where a Frenchman returned to his home, after several years' absence, weighed down with affection and riches, only to have the door slammed in his face by his old wife.

Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, has recently been elected an honorary member of the Society of Arts, London, and an honorary associate of the Society of Arts, of Geneva, Switzerland. These honors have been tendered him for his distinguished scientific attainments and services.

The *Baptist Weekly* makes an announcement which will gratify a great many persons outside of the denomination of which that paper is the accredited organ. That paper says: "We have great satisfaction in announcing that arrangements have been made with William R. Williams, D. D., for the delivery of twelve lectures on Baptist Church History. After years of earnest research and profound thought, Dr. Williams has brought into order the results of his study in this department of our denominational literature, and, early in November, we are to be favored with the first lecture of the course that will extend through the coming winter."

The uses to which fashion may be put was illustrated a few days ago, when a female smuggler was caught on board the steamer Abyssinia, just in at New York from Liverpool. The superior plumpness of this depraved person excited suspicion, and suspicion led to discovery. Jewelry, watches, bangles, spangles, diamonds, jackets, point and trimmed out of the plumpness—for to that fair bosom were all these valuables confided, in the vain hope that adherence to the forms of fashion would avert disaster. Mrs. Goldschmidt loses $20,000 worth of property, and her liberty besides, as the penalty for her sin. It is a solemn warning.

"An Alphabet in Finance" is a book now in press at G. P. Putnam's Sons, which should be very useful if the promise of its title is carried out. It is from the pen of a journalist, Graham McAdam, and is designed as a clear, compact statement of the unchanging principles of money, with their application to the current issues of resumption, paper money, the silver project, &c. It has an introduction by R. R. Bowker, and the Putnams put it in their series of "Popular Manuals," in company of the writings of Bastiat, the astronomer Proctor, Thorold Rogers and others skilled in the art of putting things to the people. It is to be hoped that these evidences of its worth will be realized. Nothing is more needed than a commonsense elucidation of the financial issues.

Temple Bar, one of the famous landmarks of London, is doomed at last. Its removal has been talked of for several years, and now its demolition is finally ordered by the Common Council, by a vote of sixty-nine to forty-five. It was built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1670, and brings up the memories of some remarkable episodes in English history. The heads of the traitors concerned in the Rye House Plot and in the attempt to assassinate King William III. were exposed upon its top.

THE HANFORD MURDER AND ITS POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

LEIPSIC, SAXONY, August 28, 1876.

People who have opened their eyes must have seen, for some time, that the Papacy, in its war upon our public schools, has been steadily pursuing two lines of attack. First, that of open denunciation and constant demand for a division of the fund. Second, that of quietly taking possession and using the machinery of the public schools for the propagation the true faith. This last is by far the most dangerous, and the one on which they most rely.

It is a scheme which did not originate in, and is not confined to the United States; for, eminent ecclesiastics abroad have, long ago, prepared text books for the use of children in the public schools of America, and where Catholics have gained control of a school these books have been introduced.

It is a fact that while the Church has been making open war on the schools, and forbidding Catholics to send their children to them, our school boards have been largely controlled by Catholics, and the number of Catholics employed as teachers would be out of proportion, even if all the Catholic children attended. I was informed last winter that every teacher in one of the Pittsburgh ward schools was a Catholic; and this while the Church kept up her open warfare on the system and her parish schools in opposition to it.

What does this mean, if not a Jesuitical plan to take possession of these citadels of free institutions and turn the guns upon their builders?

Well, this plan has been steadily prosecuted in Chicago for years. A Catholic was brought from Detroit to supersede an old Protestant citizen as President of the Board of Instruction; and the Catholic influence was rapidly crippling the schools. The Protestant teachers were, naturally, the first to take the alarm. Mr. Hanford had held the second place on the Board, and had watched the plot thicken. He had been displaced to make room for one who would aid the Catholic party. A batch of members were to be elected by the city council, and those named would give the control of the Board of Education into the hands of its enemies, or so he believed, and, to prevent this catastrophy, he risked his life and lost it.

His plan of defense may have been indiscreet. I think it was. It was not old enough for so great and good a cause. He should have gone in person before the council and made his charges; but there is perhaps not one man in a million who has depended for bread on a salary who could have adopted this mode. Mr. Hanford did what he could, and it seems he was the only man, and that there was no woman who would risk doing anything. His plan may have been ill judged, but it was effectual. When the Catholic party heard these public exposures they knew he must be silenced or their plot was spoiled. They could not meet the real issue, and it must be changed to suit the emergency. Mr. Sullivan could make the quarrel personal, on account of his wife! He would assume that Mr. Hanford's statement was an insinuation against her chastity, and this would bring him the sympathy of the public and convert murder if it should be necessary to kill Hanford, into a milder term of homicide; but, if under threat of personal violence, Sullivan could extort a retraction of the charges, that would spoil Mr. Hanford's testimony. It was worth a great risk to be rid of him. He had been in a position to learn their plans and had shown his readiness to expose them.

When his name was given as that of the author of the accusations read in Council it was a bomb shell in the enemy's camp. When Mr. Sullivan took a copy home and showed it to his wife, she says she "was stunned," and exclaimed, "Alic, this will kill us both!" She was shrewd enough to feel that Hanford meant "war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt!" Their game was known to one who meant to frustrate it. That terrible ring on which she and her husband depended for political life and paying employment would be broken as the whisky ring had been. She and Alic would be killed; not a doubt of it; an attack like that of Hanford means a final quietus to anything that will not bear the light and Mrs. Sullivan comprehended the situation at once!

She had just made an engagement to write editorial for an evening paper. The new administration of city affairs might endanger her husband's official head, in any case; but, with this exposure, her paying position and his were being folded up like as the Arab does his tent, to steal away. Their new home was not yet fully paid for; the continued ascendancy of their party would secure the means of payment. Myron's election had been a heavy blow; but if they could procure the election of those men whom his predecessor had nominated they would control the school boards and work on toward the grand object, as well as secure their own prosperity. Everything was endangered by Mr. Hanford's revelations. If he was not silenced it was lost and they were *killed*.

This phrase has become so common, as expressing political defeat, that, in the south it is not applicable in its literal interpretation; and Mrs. Sullivan has overacted her part as an insulted woman by admitting that she used it in that connection with her husband which preceded their united personal attack on Mr. Hanford. No one can believe that she thought for a moment, that he or she would give up the ghost for such a cause.

This case is not like that of a private citizen who, about near public accusations against his wife, and who, from the novelty of the situation, would be driven into a phrenzy. Mr. Sullivan had been, and still is, no doubt, connected with the press. A reporter of the Chicago *Times* has no right to plead great sensitiveness about public attacks on private character; and if he had such sensitiveness there was no privacy violated in this case.

The first time I saw Mrs. Sullivan she sat on the platform of the old Farwell hall, in presence of not less than two thousand people, writing her report of the meeting as coolly as if no one but herself had been in the room. She was a young girl stylishly dressed, and certainly chose to be observed. She was a reporter for Buckley's paper, and both men and women expected sharp notices from her pen. So far as I knew the Protestant women of Chicago who engaged in any public or business enterprise were afraid of her. From her they expected sneers and small witticisms and a severity that male reporters did not use. They felt that editors would publish a more severe criticism of their movements from her pen than from that of a man. She used her special privileges and boldness and fell more severity than a man would have done, or such was the idea I received of her. She wrote freely, on political questions, and certainly did exercise some political influence.

Mr. Hanford, probably, overestimated it, but it was all she could acquire, and she was one of the last persons in Chicago who could have a right to complain of having her name brought into any public controversy. True, she wrote anonymously, but her general connection with the city press and city politics was about as well understood as that of any man in the city.

Mr. Doty, who came from Detroit to take charge of the Chicago schools, had been her intimate friend and coadjutor in the Detroit schools, and it was believed that he came, and that a place was made for him, through her influence. She had a well-established public position and prospects, and Mr. Sullivan, and, for these two to go into spasms of rage because her name was brought into a public discussion, and she charged with undue political influence, is simply absurd. To say that she saw Mayor Colvin alone is only to say that she did what hundreds of women of undoubted respectability do, or seek to do very often. A woman who wants a political favor does not hesitate to call on a mayor or councilman when she thinks she can see him alone, that she may the better plead her own cause, and it is not supposed that a mayor is a ruffian, who may not be approached without a guard.

It is in the last degree improbable that either Mr. or Mrs. Sullivan could think her reputation, as a woman, endangered by Mr. Hanford's statements. It was her position and his position as politicians and manufacturers of public sentiment that were likely to be ruined. It was in this sense, and this alone, that they felt Mr. Hanford's statement would kill them.

In what degree a man is justified in taking another's life to preserve his own and his wife's political existence, is a question that calls for very serious consideration. If Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan may kill Mr. Hanford to save themselves from political defeat, why may not the White Leaguers summarily dispose of the Republicans of the South to gain an election?

There is an analogous case, familiar to many old citizens of Pittsburgh. Thirty-five years ago Bishop O'Connor published a letter asking, or rather demanding, a division of the school fund. I replied through the *Saturday Visitor*. He published a rejoinder and we maintained a warm discussion for a considerable time. He was personal and bitter, spoke of me and of me as he would not have done to or of any other woman in private life, and used my sex against me.

Afterwards I wrote a report of the dedication of the Cathedral, which was replied to, through the Pittsburgh *Catholic*, and, for two months, we kept up a heated controversy. It was generally understood that the Bishop wrote the articles in the *Catholic*, and, in all my public political warfare I never encountered an antagonist more bitterly personal. He charged me with an indelicate and improper interest in men because I thought the ecclesiastics present at the dedication were the worst looking company I had ever seen, and kept up such a prolonged, pointed, and earnest a personal war that I petitioned the council to have an elevated bridge made across and over my office so that his Reverence might get above and beyond me, arrive safely at the Cathedral and tell the people the meaning of the ceremonies which had puzzled me.

Now, Bishop O'Conner was a Christian gentleman and a scholar, one of the last men to have made a rude attack on a woman, or a man either. Had I remained in woman's sphere I could never have found him any other than the most polite of gentlemen; but I did not choose to do this. Without laying aside my womanhood or my liability to be judged by all the moral laws of my sex, I took a part, thought to belong to a man, and he had a perfect right, nay I compelled him, in defense of what, to him, was the right, to treat me as if I had been a man, and still bore the responsibility of womanhood.

Had my husband attempted to interfere between him and me, I should have felt insulted, indeed. Had he assumed that I needed any defense I was not able to make, I should have felt that he had lost confidence in me; and had he, by word or deed, assaulted the Bishop, there was, probably, not a man among our tens of thousands of readers, Protestant or Catholic, who would not have felt that he was a ruffian.

Had he made any one of a thousand public, personal attacks on me, an excuse for a murderous assault, in which he did actually take a human life, he should have been hanged, and such would, I think, have been the public verdict.

There is no reason, in justice, why any man may assault another for words either against himself or his wife. Libel laws are sufficiently stringent to protect character, either public or private; but a man who marries a female politician is effectually debarred from all pretense of a claim to defend her as another man might his wife.

I trust that this principle will be fully established in this case, because I hope for the time when women shall take part in political life, and this they never can do if they are permitted, in the face of defeat, to fall back upon their feminine prerogatives. If a jury decides that Mr. Sullivan might defend his wife even as Mr. Hanford might have defended his, women must be kept out of political life, or it must be given up to them; for while they are free to attack men they may not be attacked by them.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

OCTOBER:

The month of carnival of all the year.
When nature lets free wild carin go its way.
And spends whole seasons on a single day.

Under canvass—all the States.

In the Chicago Directory is the name of a Mr. Hardup. In the city are thousands more.

The amateur poet now lays on his back under a maple tree and kicks up his heels for inspiration.

There is a heavily increased demand for American leather for shipment to England and the Continent.

Overindulgence in mast is killing the Kentucky cows. The technicle name of the trouble is belly-acorns.

"The black tongue is raging in Illinois." It rages everywhere and at all times, and destroys more character than cattle.

A. T. Stewart & Co. have filled orders since their location in Chicago from thirteen Western States and Territories.

Our exports last week included over a million bushels of wheat and corn and two million pounds of butter and cheese.

The wine swindlers are making Madeira from apples this year, the phylloxera vastatrix having blighted the Madeira vines.

American apples are shipped to England, where there is considerable demand for them, which our farmers are ready to supply.

An ingenious writer attempts to show that a continuance of the war in Turkey will hasten the return of the Jews to Jerusalem.

A large observatory is to be built on the American side at Niagara to enable visitors to view the cataract without dressing in waterproof suits.

A romantic Massachusetts couple propose to distinguish themselves by getting married in the Hoosac tunnel. They will find it a big bore.

The farmers are storing away in their cellars vast quantities of apples both in liquid and solid forms for the long winter evening's enjoyment.

Exchanges from all points report slight flurries of snow, and the majority of them have said something about the small boy with a sled or skates.

It is astonishing how many Democratic papers have starved to death in Kentucky recently, considering the reported abundance of the mast crop.

Potter Palmer proposes to make good use of the immense roof of his Chicago hotel by turning it into an orchard, and raising fruit for the hotel table.

The medical corps of the United States army under the new system recently inaugurated has four surgeons with the rank of colonels, and 125 assistant saw-bones.

Cochineal, which enters largely into our domestic manufactures, has recently advanced considerably, owing to short stocks and a blight that has effected the bug.

Diogenes with his lantern is nowhere beside the young Massachusetts woman who went out on the roof of a house, the other night, with a kerosene lamp, to look for a fire.

The various Government departments at Washington will be closed at noon tomorrow, to give the clerks an opportunity to witness the unveiling of the McPherson statute.

It is a most encouraging sign that recently the means of transportation, both by railroad to the seaboard and by vessels outward, have not been equal to the demand.

The latest, simplest and most effective mouse trap yet thought of is an earthe wash bowl nearly half filled with water, covered over with meal and placed on the pantry shelf.

Cheap. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad has just bought for $1,750,000 in currency a railroad two hundred and seventy-two miles long, and on which there was a bonded debt originally of $9,000,000.

A national convention of bankers is to be held at Washington on the 18th of January, 1877, "to take in consideration and fully confer concerning the national and State laws now imposed upon banks and bankers throughout the country."

Governor Porter, of Tennessee, insists that Banquo's ghost introduced commotion in the bosom of Richard III. on the morning of that little skirmish with Richmond. This is trying to make Shakespeare out a liar, and is a serious matter, truly.

Last June a schooner sailed away from New London, Connecticut, carrying mining implements. No hint of her destination was given. She is now back with about 30,000 pounds of mica, worth from $5 to $12 a pound. It was dug out on the shores of Cumberland Inlet, on the west side of Davis Strait, and just beneath the Arctic circle. The party brought away the entire deposit of mica.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S.

Harper's Magazine for November is a bright and beautiful number, rich in the variety of its contents and in pictorial illustration. It opens with a poem by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," entitled "Magnus and Morna: a Shetland Fairy Tale." Constructed as an operetta for a musical accompaniment, it is full of rich lyrical gems; and it is an exquisite story. Mr. Fredericks' illustrations are worthy of the poem. Harriet Prescott Spofford contributes an article on "Medieval Furniture," illustrated with thirty-two engravings; treating especially of the Gothic style and its modern adaptations. The paper is very valuable for its information, and is written in Mrs. Spofford's most picturesque style. Horace E. Scudder's "A Puritan Gentleman in New England" gives the reader some very interesting glimpses of the domestic life of Governor John Winthrop. A. H. Guernsey, in another illustrated paper, gives a graphic description of an exploring jaunt in the Indian Alps, under the title of an "Englishwoman among the Himalayas." Mrs. Martha J. Lamb contributes an exceedingly interesting article upon the distinguished persons interred in the burial-ground of Trinity and St. Paul's. The article is illustrated with nineteen picturesque engravings. A new story by Miss Thackeray is begun in this number; and the publishers announce the commencement in the December number of a new serial story by R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," "Alice Lorraine," "The Maid of Sker," etc. "A Woman Hater," which has reached its fifth part, increases in interest with each installment of the story. Interesting short stories are contributed by Constance Fenimore Woolson, Rebecca Harding Davis, Annie Thomas and Mrs. D. T. Corbett. As interesting as a story is the powerful character sketch, by an anonymous author, entitled, "A Grand Business Man of the New School." Professor Charles Murray-Nairne, of Columbia College, contributes a sketch of John Locke, which, besides a great deal of interesting personal matter, gives an estimate of the place held in the world of philosophy by the author of the "Essay on the Human Understanding." Poems are contributed by Bayard Taylor, Alfred H. Louis, George Lunt, A. F., and Edgar Fawcett. The editorial departments are unusually full and interesting, including the pleasant social gossip of the "Easy Chair," and interesting *resume* of important recent books, the summaries of scientific progress and of current events, and an entertaining "Drawer."

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secreta y

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE—
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
JOHN W. CHALFANT.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	JOHN WELSH.	15.	MILES L. TRACY.
2.	HENRY PIRSTON.	16.	S. M. STARKWEATHER
3.	C. J. HOFFMAN.	17.	DANIEL J. MORRELL.
4.	CHAS. T. JONES.	18.	JEREMIAH LYONS.
5.	EDWIN H. FITLER.	19.	WILLIAM HAY.
6.	JOS. W. HARNARD.	20.	WILLIAM CAMERON.
7.	BENJAMIN SMITH.	21.	J. B. DOSTER.
8.	JACOB KNABB.	22.	DANIEL O'NEILL.
9.	JOHN B. WARFEL.	23.	WILLIAM NEER.
10.	JOSEPH THOMAS.	24.	ANDREW B. BERGER.
11.	ARIO PARDEE.	25.	SAMUEL M. JACKSON.
12.	LEWIS PUGH.	26.	JAMES WESTERMAN.
13.	E. S. SELLIMAN.	27.	T. W. WILDER.
14.	WILLIAM CALDER.		

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMEYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
Nonomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
P. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HEERON, Shaler township.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

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2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
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4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the circulation of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
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8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the benefit of the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
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11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

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37 Park Row, New York.
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For 25 Cents

WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE

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From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.

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THE COMMERCIAL,

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Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor

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And A THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from advertiser, or corresponding liability.

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NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,
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GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF NEW YORK.

Statement of Condition of the Com'py. JANUARY 1ST, 1876.

Cash Capital.....$	500,000 00
Reserve for Re-insurance.....	515,853 37
Reserve for Losses under adjustment.....	78,138 07
Net Surplus.....	616,159 88
	$1,710,151 32

INVESTMENT OF ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank.....$	171,826 51
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate.....	715,700 00
United States Bonds (market value).....	589,275 00
Bonds of the City of New York and Brooklyn, (market value).....	47,815 00
Bank Stocks (market value).....	6,500 00
Loans, secured by Collaterals.....	35,462 48
Real Estate.....	150 157 34
Interest and Rents Accrued, January 1st, 1876.....	19,664 46
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission.....	70,649 90
Premiums due, and uncancelled on Policies Issued at Home Office.....	3,410 12
	$1,710,151 32

JOHN D. BIGGERT, Agent,
Office, 61 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MRS. S. S. BAIR'S MERCHANTS' DINING ROOMS,

No. 146 THIRD AVENUE,

(Second door from Central Hotel, above Smithfield street). Now open and fully prepared to accommodate the public. Meals sent to offices promptly, regularly and punctually a specialty.
DAY BOARDING at reasonable rates.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER

Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANT $10 to $25 cents for sample and circulars. Size 10x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers,
140 Pine street, Cincinnati, O.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 39 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
Send for circular.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

Beautiful and

Our Opening of Sacques, Suit the opening to-day of another b Silk and Fur. Also, of large a ing our Stock and Variety of N

A very fine assortment of

Black Dress Silks

of the most celebrated manufacture, and a beautiful line of shades in

Plain Colored Dress Silks,

with an elegant line of

Brocaded Dress Silks

in latest designs, all at no advance over old prices.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our lines of Black and

Colored Cashmeres,

as quality for the price, and extensive line of colors and shades will be found leading as usual.

A most complete and attractive variety of

New Dress Goods,

in Plain Goods; all the latest shades and newest novelties in

Brocades, Plain and Striped.

We are offering latest styles of

Tycoon Repps,

for Wrappers, at 12½, 15 and 16c, worth 25c.

William Semple,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Cloaks!

Cloaks!

Cloaks!

A Choice Stock of Paris and Berlin Cloaks, New York Made Cloaks from $4 to $30.

Fine Cloaks of our own manufacture.

Beaver Cloths, Basket, Matelasse and Chinchilla Cloths by the yard or made up to order.

Mantilla Velvets from medium to very fine quality, by the yard or made up to order.

New Stock of Fall and Winter Shawls.

James

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 16, 1876.

Business in monetary circles remained about the same features as last week, some banks reported their funds closely loaned up, while others were desirous of extending their discount lines. On the whole the money market is rather easy but tolerably active, and bankers generally regard the situation as fairly satisfactory. There is no prospect of anything like a tight money market, but it seems likely as though the banks will earn fair dividends during the rest of the year. There is a fair demand for discounts from nearly all classes of business and the offerings of paper are based largely on sales of merchandise since the opening of the month. Discount rates are steady and rather firm at 7@9 per cent. at the banks, with most of the business done at 8@9. Drafts on New York are in moderately good supply, ruling at par with bank-notes in settlements between bankers.

—The New York *Bulletin* of a late date calls attention to the fact that the silver market is likely to be exposed to a new disturbance from the coinage operations of Germany. The Prussian two thaler coins are to be withdrawn from circulation. According to official estimates, the total coinage of these pieces, during the whole period of their issue, has been 65,000,000 thalers; but now far this amount has been reduced by wear and tear and exportation, cannot be estimated after the withdrawal of the two thaler pieces there will remain a large sum of one thalers, the total issues of which have been 385,000,000 thalers. What will be done in respect to this large item is at present undetermined. The Government has the power to either withdraw the one thaler coins or to degrade them to token coinage; but, in the latter case, the Government would be obligated to give gold in exchange for the tokens when offered in amounts of 200 marks and upward. The uncertainty as to what may be done in respect to this $270,000,000 of thaler coins must necessarily hang upon the silver market as a dead weight; and this fact will probably account for the late stoppage in the upward tendency of the price of silver.

—We learn from the *Bulletin* that the New York bank statement shows a large loss in legal tender notes which have gone to the West and South in the ordinary way at this season of the year. The gold average is again unexplainably lower. These two changes bring down the total reserve $4,040,600; the reduction in deposit liabilities is, however, sufficient to reduce the loss of surplus reserve to $3,000,000, the surplus reserve now standing at $13,500,000. The following is a comparison of the bank average for the past two weeks:

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.	Differences.
Loans	$320,323,200	$322,794,300	Dec. $ 529,000
Specie	19,469,200	18,347,300	Dec. 1,121,900
L. tenders	53,587,600	50,969,500	Dec. 2,618,100
Deposits	250,563,300	251,075,500	Dec. 1,193,600
Circulation	14,585,100	14,504,400	Inc. 19,300

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			475
Reading			34
Phila. & Erie R. R.			
Allegheny Valley	102½		99¾
P. C. & St. L.—m. b.			82

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 109 ..

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Money closed easy at 1½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $418,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $9,000. Clearings $77,000,000. Sterling firm at 484@486.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 109¾, with sales in the interim at 109¾. Loans made flat and at ½@2 per cent. for carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and strong. Railroad bonds generally firm; Toledo and Wabash consolidated convertible advanced 2 per cent to 67; Toledo and Wabash first mortgage to 92 and Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold coupons to 95. Rock Island 7's sold at 103¾, and do sinking funds 109¾; Northern Missouri stock declined to 98¾. A bold attempt to break down the stock market was made this morning by sending to various newspaper offices a bogus dispatch, purporting to be signed by Rev. Dr. Deems, making positive announcement of the death of Commodore Vanderbilt. It caused considerable excitement in Wall street for a time. The New York Central declining two per cent, and Lake Shore one, subsequently however, Messrs. Darius & Freeman, brokers, prominently identified with the finance interests of Mr. Vanderbilt, issued the following dispatch from that gentleman

"I am alive and doing well; better than I have been in many months.

"C. VANDERBILT."

After this emphatic denial reached the street, New York Central recovered the decline and Lake Shore was higher than it sold before the false report had been circulated. There was a feeling of indignation over the persistent circulation of the report, and on the Exchange should it once take steps to accertain the authors of the report of the death of Commodore Vanderbilt and the rumors of last Friday that the trunk lines had again reduced rates. The stock speculation was active and buoyant in the early session and there was an advance of ½ to ¾ per cent. from the lowest point of the morning on the canard about the death of Mr. Vanderbilt, but some small holders sold stocks and others put out on short time, but the aggressive bear element were being bought back again, which assisted the upward movement. Probably the more solid reason for the advance in trunk line shares is the conviction, growing out of the advance on Eastern rates and freights by Canada roads, that the railroad war is approaching an end. The activity and sharp advance in the coal stocks today, was due in part to a report that the miners had agreed to resume work at reduced rates of wages. This frightened some of the bears this afternoon and in consequence there was a higher basis of value; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western led the upward move-

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
West. Union Tel...	20½	Rock Island	103¾
Quicksilver	11	St. Paul	38½
Do. preferred	16	Do. preferred	68
Pacific Mail	32½	Toledo & Wabash	4½
Mariposa	3½	Do. preferred	11
Do. preferred	6½	Ft. Wayne	100½
Adams Express	103	Terre Haute	3½
Do. preferred	85	Do. preferred	15
Wells-Fargo Exp.	93	Chicago & Alton	99¾
American Express	51	Do. preferred	106¾
United States Ex.	69½	Ohio & Mississippi	10½
New York Central	103¾	Delaware & Lack.	72¾
Erie	10	Atlantic & P. Tel.	18
Do. preferred	13	Missouri Pacific	93
Harlem	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	2½
Do. preferred	133	Kansas Central	3½
Michigan Central	84½	Burl'g'n & Quincy	114
Panama	123	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13
Lake Shore	57¾	Union Pac. Stock	63¼
Illinois Central	86	Central Pac. bonds	105
Northwestern	37½	Union Pac. bonds	106¼
Do. preferred	69½	Do. land grants	104½
C., C. & I	33	Do. S. F. bonds	91¼
New Jersey Cent.	39½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	116¾	New 5's	114¾
5-20's, 1865	112¼	New 4½'s	110¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¼	New 4's	104¾
5-20's, 1867	113½	10-40's, coupons	115¼
5-20's, 1868	116¼	Currency 6's	124

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44½	Virginia, new	27
Tennessee, new	43¾	Missouri 6's	107
Virginia, old	33		

Local sales, October 15, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾; United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103; do 1867, 105¾; 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 114¾. Railroad shares—New York Central 97; Erie 95¾; preferred 17.

PARIS, October 16.—Rentes 108 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 16.—United States bonds —New 5's 105½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 16, 1876.

The general condition of mercantile affairs today was moderate, though slightly below the average of last week. In grain, produce and groceries, business was a little slow, the principal changes in values being the upward movement in sugars and coffees. Provisions were steady and moderately active. Dry goods were quite brisk and firm at generally unchanged quotations. Petroleum was dull and sluggish, without any change of importance.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follow: Flour, bbls.....3,390 Apples, bbls.....480
Wheat, bus.....2,880 Unrecd, bxs.....174
Corn, bus.....2,440 Butter, pkgs.....215
Barley, bus.....900 Bacon, tcs.....8,847
Rye, bus.....178 Bacon, pcs.....125
Oats, bus.....5,900 Potatoes, bus.....220
Hay, bales.....150

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GAIN—Trade is not very lively but price are

[illegible] cent and rose from 71 to 73½, closing at 74½. More prompt deliveries were demanded in this stock today, and from 2 to 3 per cent. was paid for the use of it, while for some cases stock was bought in under the rule at a difference of ¼ per cent. Delaware and Hudson rose from 98½ to 99¼ and New Jersey Central from 34¾ to 37½, closing at 69 and 39¾ respectively. These two stocks to-day were worth from 1-32 to 3-16 per cent. for use. Morris and Essex rose to 95. In the general list Lake Shore was the most active stock and advanced nearly 2 per cent., selling up to 57¾, and closing at 57¾; Michigan Central advanced from 44 to 45, closing at 44½; Rock Island advanced from 103¼ to 103¾; Ohio and Mississippi from 10¾ to 11, and Pacific Mail from 24¾ to 24½. New York Central reacted to 103¾ at close. Other changes during the afternoon were slight. Transactions were 120,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Pacific Mail, 5,000 Western Union, 20,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Michigan Central, 4,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 5,000 New Jersey Central, and 5,000 New York Central. The following were the closing quotations:

New York.....	$437,867,277	$403,246,655	8.5
Boston.....	55,000,000	51,604,189	8.3
Philadelphia...	55,203,541	44,186,500	24.0
Chicago.....	34,171,163	31,251,163	8.5
St. Louis.....	30,144,822	21,074,884	43.5
New Orleans...	6,359,182	7,813,159	18.6
Total.....	$600,804,008	$553,296,942	8.6

In the aggregate the clearings for the week exceed those of last year by $47,500,000, about 9½ per cent. The Pittsburgh return has not arrived; the Louisville return is $3,075,784, a larger aggregate than that of any other week since May 6. The smaller exhibitations at New Orleans are not of importance, in view of the fact that the corresponding week of last year was the cotton week of the season, and that last year to date by 66,000 bales, and that the clearings for the past month have been largely through those of the week of the earlier part of those of 1875. Though the transactions of a single week are entirely insufficient to show returns show so general an improvement, and in respect to quantity so large a gain, in respect to quantity is the most hopeful expectation for the month.

The following are the quoted rates of discount at the leading cities of the world.

	Bank Rate.	Open Market.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Paris	3	1½
Amsterdam	4	3
Hamburg	4	3
Berlin	4	3
Frankfort	4	3
Vienna and Trieste	4½	4
Madrid, Cadiz and Barcelona	6	5
Lisbon and Oporto	6	
St. Petersburg		
Brussels	2½	2
Turin, Florence and Rome	5	4
Leghorn	5	4
Leipzig	5	4
Genoa	5	4
Geneva	2½	2½
New York	6	5
Calcutta	6	5
Copenhagen	5	

—At the recent semi-annual meeting of the Bank of England corporation, it was stated that the net profits of the bank during the last half year had been, in round numbers, three and a quarter millions of dollars, or at the rate of six and one-half millions a year. After declaring a dividend at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, the amount remaining in hand to go on with was upward of fifteen millions of dollars.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 16, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:15 P. M.
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	117½	117¾			118¼
5-20's, 1865	112¼	112¼			112¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¼	112¼			112¾
5-20's, 1867, registered	113½	113½			113¾
5-20's, 1867	113½	113½			113¾
5-20's, 1868, registered	116¼				
5-20's, 1868	116¼	116¼			116¾
10-40's, registered	115¼	115¼			115¾
10-40's, coupons	115¼	115¼			115¾
Currency 6's	123½	123½			124
New 5's, reg	114¾	114¾			114¾
Western Union Tel	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
Quicksilver	15				
Pacific Mail	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Panama	130				
Adams Express	103				
Wells-Fargo Express	93½				
American Express	51				
United States Ex's	69½				
New York Central	103½	103¾			103¾
Erie	10				
Michigan Central	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	44½
Michigan Southern	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Illinois Central	84				84
Cleveland & Pitts					
Chicago & Northwest	37½				
Do. preferred	69½				
Rock Island	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
St. Paul	38½				
Do. preferred	68				
Wabash	4½				
Ohio & Mississippi	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Union Pacific	63¼				63¼
N. J. Central	39½				39½
Morris & Essex	95				
Iron Mountain	15				14¾
C. C. & I. C		4			4
Del. & Lack	71¾	72			72
C., Cincin. & Ind	33				33
S. Carolina, July	32				32
S. Carolina, Jan					
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	16				16

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			475
Reading			34
Phila. & Erie R. R.			
Allegheny Valley	102½		99¾
P. C. & St. L.—m. b.			82

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 109 ..

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Money closed easy at 1½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $418,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $9,000. Clearings $77,000,000. Sterling firm at 484@486.

GOLD.

Gold closed at 109¾, with sales in the interim at 109¾. Loans made flat and at ½@2 per cent. for carrying.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and strong. Railroad bonds generally firm; Toledo and Wabash consolidated convertible advanced 2 per cent to 67; Toledo and Wabash first mortgage to 92 and Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold coupons to 95. Rock Island 7's sold at 103¾, and do sinking funds 109¾; Northern Missouri stock declined to 98¾. A bold attempt to break down the stock market was made this morning by sending to various newspaper offices a bogus dispatch, purporting to be signed by Rev. Dr. Deems, making positive announcement of the death of Commodore Vanderbilt. It caused considerable excitement in Wall street for a time. The New York Central declining two per cent, and Lake Shore one, subsequently however, Messrs. Darius & Freeman, brokers, prominently identified with the finance interests of Mr. Vanderbilt, issued the following dispatch from that gentleman

"I am alive and doing well; better than I have been in many months.

"C. VANDERBILT."

After this emphatic denial reached the street, New York Central recovered the decline and Lake Shore was higher than it sold before the false report had been circulated. There was a feeling of indignation over the persistent circulation of the report, and on the Exchange should it once take steps to accertain the authors of the report of the death of Commodore Vanderbilt and the rumors of last Friday that the trunk lines had again reduced rates. The stock speculation was active and buoyant in the early session and there was an advance of ½ to ¾ per cent. from the lowest point of the morning on the canard about the death of Mr. Vanderbilt, but some small holders sold stocks and others put out on short time, but the aggressive bear element were being bought back again, which assisted the upward movement. Probably the more solid reason for the advance in trunk line shares is the conviction, growing out of the advance on Eastern fares and freights by Canada roads, that the railroad war is approaching an end. The activity and sharp advance in the coal stocks today, was due in part to a report that the miners had agreed to resume work at reduced rates of wages. This frightened some of the bears this afternoon and in consequence there was a higher basis of value; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western led the upward move-

STOCKS.		STOCKS.	
West. Union Tel...	20½	Rock Island	103¾
Quicksilver	11	St. Paul	38½
Do. preferred	16	Do. preferred	68
Pacific Mail	32½	Toledo & Wabash	4½
Mariposa	3½	Do. preferred	11
Do. preferred	6½	Ft. Wayne	100½
Adams Express	103	Terre Haute	3½
Do. preferred	85	Do. preferred	15
Wells-Fargo Exp.	93	Chicago & Alton	99¾
American Express	51	Do. preferred	106¾
United States Ex.	69½	Ohio & Mississippi	10½
New York Central	103¾	Delaware & Lack.	72¾
Erie	10	Atlantic & P. Tel.	18
Do. preferred	13	Missouri Pacific	93
Harlem	133	Atlantic & P. pref.	2½
Do. preferred	133	Kansas Central	3½
Michigan Central	84½	Burl'g'n & Quincy	114
Panama	123	Hannibal & St. Jo.	13
Lake Shore	57¾	Union Pac. Stock	63¼
Illinois Central	86	Central Pac. bonds	105
Northwestern	37½	Union Pac. bonds	106¼
Do. preferred	69½	Do. land grants	104½
C., C. & I	33	Do. S. F. bonds	91¼
New Jersey Cent.	39½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	116¾	New 5's	114¾
5-20's, 1865	112¼	New 4½'s	110¾
5-20's, 1865, new	112¼	New 4's	104¾
5-20's, 1867	113½	10-40's, coupons	115¼
5-20's, 1868	116¼	Currency 6's	124

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44½	Virginia, new	27
Tennessee, new	43¾	Missouri 6's	107
Virginia, old	33		

Local sales, October 15, 5 P. M.—Consols 93¾; United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103; do 1867, 105¾; 10-40's, 105¾; new 5's, 114¾. Railroad shares—New York Central 97; Erie 95¾; preferred 17.

PARIS, October 16.—Rentes 108 francs 75 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 16.—United States bonds —New 5's 105½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, October 16, 1876.

The general condition of mercantile affairs today was moderate, though slightly below the average of last week. In grain, produce and groceries, business was a little slow, the principal changes in values being the upward movement in sugars and coffees. Provisions were steady and moderately active. Dry goods were quite brisk and firm at generally unchanged quotations. Petroleum was dull and sluggish, without any change of importance.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follow: Flour, bbls.....3,390 Apples, bbls.....480
Wheat, bus.....2,880 Unrecd, bxs.....174
Corn, bus.....2,440 Butter, pkgs.....215
Barley, bus.....900 Bacon, tcs.....8,847
Rye, bus.....178 Bacon, pcs.....125
Oats, bus.....5,900 Potatoes, bus.....220
Hay, bales.....150

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GAIN—Trade is not very lively but price are steady.

WHEAT—The market was rather quiet and firm at 97@98c for No. 1 white Michigan and 96c for No. 2 do; No. 1 white Michigan $1 24; No. 1 white Michigan $1 20. Corn unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Business light with commission houses and exporters and jobbing trade was quiet. Cotton goods in moderate request and steady. Prints continue in fair demand and firm. Worsted dress goods less active but firm. Men's wear in woolens quiet. Flannels in moderate request. Black silk steady.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Cotton firm at 11⅝@11c. Futures closed firm: October 10 15-16@11 1-16; November 11 1-16@11 3-16c; December 11¼c; January 11 13-16c; February 11 7-16c.

LIVERPOOL, October 16.—Cotton firm at 5 15-16@6 3-16d. Sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 7,000 American.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

Idaho.....October 17...Liverpool.
Abyssinia.....October 18...Liverpool.
Frisia.....October 19...Hamburg.
State of Virginia.....October 19...Glasgow.
Germanic.....October 21...Liverpool.
Celtic.....October 21...Liverpool.
Neckar.....October 21...Bremen.
Amsterdam.....October 21...Glasgow.
Clamis Castle.....October 21...London.
Navarro.....October 21...Hull.
Montana.....October 21...Liverpool.
Russia.....October 25...Liverpool.
State of Nevada.....October 28...Glasgow.
Cambria.....October 25...Hamburg.
W. A. Scholten.....October 26...Rotterdam.
Celtic.....October 28...Liverpool.
City of Chester.....October 28...Liverpool.
Kenilworth.....October 30...Antwerp.
Nevada.....October 31...Liverpool.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Nederland.....October 18...Antwerp.
Lafayette.....October 21...Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Parthia.....October 21...Liverpool.
Atlas.....October 28...Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Ohio.....October 19...Bremen.
Caspian.....October 25...Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 16, 1876.

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending at 3 P. M.:

STATIONS	ABOVE LOW WATER		CHANGE IN LAST 24 HOURS		DIRECTION OF WIND	STATE OF WEATHER
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.		
Brownsville	6	3	—0	1	S.	Clear.
Brownsville	6	7	—0	1	W.	Clear.
Cairo	0	10	—0	5	S.	Clear.
Chattanooga	1	2			N. E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	0	1	—0	3	S. W.	Clear.
Cumberland	0	0	—0	1	S. W.	Clear.
Davenport	3	2			S. W.	Clear.
Dubuque	4	0	+0	1	S. W.	Fair.
Dubuque	4	5	—0	1	S. W.	Clear.
Evansville	2	3	—0	3	S. W.	Clear.
Freeport	2	5			S. W.	Fair.
Helena	13	9	—0	2	N. E.	Clear.
Hermann	4	1			W.	Fair.
Jeffersonville	0	2			W.	Clear.
Johnsonville	0	2	—0	1	S. W.	Clear.
Kansas City	0	3	—0	1	S. W.	Clear.
Keokuk	4	10	—0	2	S. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	5	6	—0	1	S. W.	Fair.
Little Rock	1	5			S. E.	Fair.
Louisville	5	5	—0	1	S. W.	Clear.
Memphis	3	6	—0	1	S. W.	Clear.
Memphis	3	6	—0	1	S.	Fair.
Morgantown	0	6	—0	1	S. W.	Fair.
Nashville	2	0			S. W.	Fair.
N. Orleans	1	1			S. E.	Clear.
Oil City	1	1	—0	10	S.	Fair.
Omaha	1	1				Clear.
Paducah						Clear.
Pittsburgh						Clear.
Portland						Clear.
Quincy						Clear.
Rock Island						Clear.
St. Louis						Clear.
St. Paul						Clear.
Shawneetown						Clear.
Wheeling	0	6	—0	1	S. W.	Fair.
Yankton						Clear.

Total.....
In addition to the above arrivals, which exceeds that of [illegible] considerable number

[illegible] each mark.

SPECIAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., October 16, 1876. River 9 inches and stationary. Weather clear; thermometer 48.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 16, 1876. Weather clear and cool. River 5 feet and falling. Arrived—Andes. Departed—Express, Parkersburg.

GREENSBORO, PA., October 16, 1876. River 3 feet 1 inch and falling. Weather clear.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., October 16, 1876. River 4 feet 2 inches and stationary. Weather clear; thermometer 42 at 7 P. M.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
John Snowdon...P. Donaldson...Lock No. 4.
Frisia.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.
Fanchon.....Sweeney.....Cincinnati.
C. W. Hornbrook.Hornbrook.....Wheeling.

Departed.

Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
John Snowdon...P. Donaldson...Lock No. 4.
Frisia.....Boyd.....Elizabeth.
Salt Valley.....De Wolf.....Ironton.
C. W. Hornbrook.Hornbrook.....Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet scant and falling. Three feet eight inches in the channel.

Boats Advertised for This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva.....S A. M. and 4 P. M.
Cinclnnati.....Fanchon.....Sweeney, 12 M.
Zanesville.....Carrie Brooks...Darlington, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet scant and falling; there is fully three feet eight inches in the channel. The weather was cool but otherwise pleasant.

CAPTAIN JAMES REES and Wash Floyd are at Mapleton.

THE water in the Kanawha is down to three feet and falling.

THE steamer Wildwood is being lengthened for the Madison.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, is en route for this city.

THE United States snagboat E. A. Woodruff is laid up at Cincinnati.

THE packet Charley McDonald is coming up with a tow of empty barges.

THE packet Salt Valley, Captain DeWolf, left for Ironton with a good trip.

THE towboat Sam Brown left Cincinnati with an empty tow for this port.

THE Big Sandy Circus Company have purchased the Ella Hughes.

THE R. G. Wood was laid up at Evansville, on account of low water in the Cumberland river.

CAPTAIN ASCHUTZ'S new St. Louis and Pittsburgh packet is progressing rapidly at Madison.

THE Monongahela continues in good boating order. The packets continue to leave at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

TRADE on the landing yesterday was not very active. Freights are not as plenty as we would like to see them.

THE New Orleans steamboatmen have set November 1st as the day for the commencement of the fall excursion system.

THE steamer Julia No. 2 will enter the Cincinnati and Kanawha river trade on Thursday, Captain Sam Chrisley in command.

THE light draught steamer Katie P. Kountz, Captain C. L. Brennan, is receiving for St. Louis and way points, and will leave as advertised.

THE regular weekly packet Emma Graham, Captain John Thornburg, will arrive to-morrow and leave on Wednesday for Cincinnati and way points.

THE steamer John L. Rhoads had the misfortune to get aground just above Rochester. Captain Vaughn's skiff came up after a lighter, and will be off to-day.

CAPTAIN ABE SMITH, of the little steamer George Spangler, was married at New Orleans, Monday, to Miss Bernadina N. Cockrane, of St. Mary Parish, Louisiana.

MAJOR J. V. HOAG, JR., commenced operations on the cake and White's ripple yesterday with a full force of men. It will be completed with all possible dispatch.

TWO DIFFERENT parties are talking about building packets for the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati trade. Whether it will amount to anything, the future will decide.

WE are glad to learn that Captain John Canon, of the R. E. Lee, is improving in health at his home in Frankfort, and expects to soon be able to leave for New Orleans.

THE fine light draught packet Fanchon, Captain Sweeney, takes her departure at noon for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat will be in charge of our old friend E. H. Maddy will be found in the office.

MRS. PITMAN returned home from her visit in Chillicothe yesterday highly delighted with that town and the kind attentions shown in better honor than when we last seen him.

THE R. E. Lee went into New Orleans last trip with 4,337 bales of cotton, 5,571 sacks of cotton seed and 940 sacks oil meal and large amount of seed cotton—the largest trip of the season.

THE popular packet Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, takes her departure for Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville at 3 P. M. This boat is a large favorite with passengers and shippers, and deservedly so. The clerks are Messrs. Pitman and Schultz.

PILOTS report Horsetail bar as one of the roughest places ever known on the river. Uncle Sam's scientific engineers that built the lakes on that plane have made them worse than any natural obstruction. A few more such feats and the river may as well be fenced in.

THE iron steamer Carondelet can make a round trip from Memphis to New Orleans and return for less than $4,000. If she can get 5,000 or 6,000 bales of cotton on her down trips, and a thousand dollars worth of freight on her up trips now and then, she will prove a good investment to her owners.

THE New Orleans *Bulletin* says: The receipts of cotton since our last report amount to 10,167 bales, and 5,250 sacks of rough rice. The Henry Tete brought six hogsheads of new sugar, the first shipment of the season. The first shipment last season was received on the 19th of October. The leaded brought up Saturday night 175 barrels of new molasses, the first of the season, from the lower coast.

THE death of James Howard, by drowning, on Saturday, was caused by the neglect of the parties who had charge of the ferry-boat. The idea that they could not get a skiff to the river from the boat in the time, is preposterous and proves that the officers on that boat are not fit to have command of a yawl. Let them resign and give place to parties who have some knowledge of the business.

DEPTH of channel to Southwest pass 16 feet 6 inches in a width of 10 feet. The following number of vessels crossed the bar during the month: Steamers 38, 24; steamers out, 39; sailing vessels in, 23; sailing vessels out, 11; total, 87. Of this number eight drew from eighteen to nineteen feet. Of these, one drew eighteen feet six inches, was detained about seventy-two hours by grounding east of the channel. Five vessels, of from fourteen feet to sixteen feet six inches draft, were detained about forty-six hours by grounding on the east side of the channel.

IN the Centennial show there are illustrations of the bonnet and her consorts. The Comet was the first steamer on the river Clyde. The power of her engine was about four-horse, and her greatest speed under favorable circumstances about five miles an hour. At first there were two sets of paddles on each side; they were afterward abandoned for one wheel on each side. She was built at Glasgow in 1811, for Henry Bell, of Helensburgh. Mr. Bell presented his invention to the British Government in 1800, 1803 and in 1813. It was always declined as being of no service. He offered it to all the crowned heads of Europe, and at last to the American Government, which put it into practice in 1807.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: Captain Dunlap returned from Columbus, having done some rapid work as usual. He went up to the Mayor's office, accompanied by Harbormaster Hickey, desiring to have the mud removed from below the Illinois wharfboat, where the boat hand lost his boots the other day and had to be hauled out with ropes. Mr. Dunlap addressed the Mayor in a careful speech, the Mayor replying that the boatmen, who were tax-payers, ought to have a clean and good wharf for their business, and requested Mr. Hickey to keep the barborboat at work until every vestige of mud is removed. Mr. Hickey says he course very much pleased by these instructions of his honor.

Steamship Notes.

We condense the following from the Philadelphia *Price Current*: The Illinois' last voyage from Liverpool to this port was the shortest yet made by any of the steamers of the American Line. The time consumed was eight days, 21 hours and twenty-two minutes.

The Captain of the steamship Agnes refused to pay the customary Port Warden's fees, and the Customs Officers withheld his clearance papers, but subsequently issued them. The usual transfer of greenbacks was omitted.

The small curiosity craft "Ada S." lying at Arch street wharf, has been brought into prominence by the appearance before the United States Marshal of a colored man employed on her, who wished to take legal steps to secure his month's salary, now overdue. He it seems, fills the rather novel position of "glass eater," a business in which he says he has been engaged for some years, but as there is no nourishment in that brittle substance, he was desirous of having some slight change made in the bill of fare, which being refused led to a dissolution of co-partnership. In the course of a day he would eat ten or fifteen lamp chimneys, and wind up with nail-heads and iron slugs as a dessert. His case, he says, has been investigated by numerous physicians, but they have been unable to solve the mystery.

Latest News From the Iron-Ore Fleet—The Coal Hill and J. H. Bigley.

CAIRO, October 11, 1876.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

The J. H. Bigley leaves here to-night for Pittsburgh with twenty-two barges, three of which are loaded with iron ore. We left St. Louis at six o'clock last evening, and arrived here at 10 A. M. We brought out five barges. The Coal Hill was still working at her barges which were on the dam at Horsetail. We passed the Iron Mountain at six o'clock last night at Turkey Island. The Bee was aground in the new channel at Horsetail, which is on the Illinois side: there is five feet eight inches that way and six feet the other. The river is very rough, and the channel changing very often. Will be in Louisville in four days from date. All well. Yours,

G. W. C.

ST. LOUIS, October 12, 1876.

To the Editor of the Enquirer:

The Coal Hill is through at last, double-tripping with her big tow from Cairo to this place. We took two barges over Horsetail last night, drawing five and a half feet and landed them below the barracks for fear the river would fall enough to shut us out. The report that we grounded two barges on the dike is not correct. We did not ground any of our barges coming up, but landed them all in good order at Cairo eight; but during Monday night two of them broke or were cut loose, and drifted down the dike. We know nothing about it till next day, as we were laid up three miles above where they started from and had no steam up. We will leave about Sunday or turn tilp. All well. Yours.

RECEIPTS OF MERC[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort [illegible]

W Holmes.....
109 bu[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible] Clear.
[illegible] Clear.
[illegible] Fair.
[illegible] Fair.
[illegible] Fair.
[illegible] Fair.
[illegible] Clear.
[illegible] Clear.
[illegible] Fair.
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[illegible] Clear.
[illegible] Fair.
[illegible] Fair.
[illegible] Fair

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 16, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force	Weath.
			—WIND.—			
7 A. M..	30.275	53	69	W.	8 m'ls	Fair.
2 P. M..	30.084	69	37	W.	14 m'ls	Clear.
9 P. M..	29.992	44	70	W.	9 m'l	Clear.

Mean barometer.. 30.086 Highest thermom.. 59
Mean thermom.... 42.3 Lowest thermom.... 28

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, October 16, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of barom.	Ther	Rain'l in last eight hours.	State of weather.
Cairo	30.15	43	..	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.02	45	..	Clear.
Davenport	29.99	47	..	Clear.
Denver	29.90	53	..	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.05	45	..	Clear.
Keokuk	29.99	48	..	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.99	48	..	Clear.
Louisville	30.12	45	..	Clear.
Memphis	30.15	47	..	Smoke.
Nashville	30.14	45	..	Clear.
Omaha	29.97	51	..	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.98	43	..	Clear.
Portland, Org.	29.89	58	..	Clear.
Salt Lake	29.84	56	..	Fair.
San Diego	30.08	63	..	Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.05	59	..	Cloudy.
Santa Fe, N. M.	29.76	42	..	Clear.
Shreveport	30.17	69	..	Clear.
St. Louis	30.09	49	..	Clear.
Yankton	30.18	36	..	Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.06	44	..	Clear.

Aid for the Sufferers.

A concert for the relief of the sufferers by the explosion at Zug's mill will be given to-morrow (Wednesday) evening at the Ralston Schoolhouse, Ninth ward. The Great Western Band have kindly volunteered their services for the occasion, together with the German Evangelical choir, the Philomel Glee Club, Professor Durling, and a large number of young ladies and gentlemen. Messrs. D. Friedman, J. Gribbin and H. Hagan, Jr., compose the Committee of Arrangements.

Library Association.

The members of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association met last night and adopted the following amendment to their constitution:

"The Board of Directors, as a financial measure, shall have authority to allow a reduction on the annual membership fee of four dollars, or such an amount as in their discretion may secure the interests of this association, to person applying and paying in such number aggregately as may be determined upon, but not in less number than two hundred and fifty by one application."

Death of a Pittsburgher.

Mr. James H. Garrard, signal officer at Savannah, Georgia, has fallen a victim to yellow fever. The news of his death was received on Saturday, and was quite unexpected, as his brother had received a postal card from him to the effect that he had the fever, but had so far recovered as to be able to sit up. The deceased was the son of the late Colonel H. Garrard, Sr., and his mother, sisters and brother reside in Allegheny. The deceased served during the late war as private in Company I, 102d Regiment. He was appointed Signal Officer some years since, and was recently ordered to Savannah, where he fell a victim to the scourge.

Revival at Butler Street M. E. Church.

At the Butler Street M. E. Church, last evening, a very large audience assembled to hear the eloquent revivalist, Widow Van Cott. Her sermon was one of great power, and had a very perceptible effect on her audience. Her descriptive powers are peculiarly effective, and show a decided earnestness, which take hold of her audience at once and demand and command attention to the close. These revival services are successful in creating quite a number of conversions already, and will be continued each evening for several weeks to come. Widow Van Cott, evidently possesses the requisites for a powerful revival of religion in this community, and those who attend her services will be greatly edified.

An Alleghenian Killed.

Major Hartzell received a letter yesterday from the Coroner of Philadelphia county stating that Frank McGinley had been found dead on the North Penn Railroad, in that county. On his person was found a certificate as to good character from his late employer Charles Rogers, indorsed by John W. Govier. The deceased was a machinist, and formerly resided on Windsor avenue, Allegheny. Mr. Rogers, who gave the certificate, lives at No. 36 Robeson street, Allegheny, and Mr. Govier's residence is in Union borough, Mount Washington. Both these gentlemen are machinists, and Mr. Grivey lately worked with them. The letter contains no particulars as to the manner of the unfortunate man's death.

The School Excursion.

Four trains containing the school excursionists left the city at half-past seven o'clock yesterday morning. The number of the excursion party is estimated at fifteen hundred. The trains were in coaches at the pro-pect of the delightful trip before them and the still greater pleasure—the great Centennial Exhibition. The train, we learn, reached Philadelphia without a mishap at half-past eight o'clock last evening, and the excursion, also under Smythe, left at 9:30 A. M., with five hundred and seven excursionists from Little Washington, three hundred from up the Charleston and Virginia Railroad and a number from other places, including the school excursionists, the whole number, by official count, was three thousand two hundred and five.

Another Death.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, John Creegan, foreman of the nail mill of Zug & Co. died from the effects of injuries received by the explosion at the mill on last Thursday. Creegan was badly burned about the back and sides, and besides was severely shocked. He was taken out of the ruins and carried to the residence of his mother, on Pike street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, where he has since suffered the greatest agony. He was attended by Drs. Dickson and Ahl, and everything possible done for his relief, but all to no avail.

The deceased resided in the Sixteenth ward and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his sudden taking off. He was a member of the School Board of that district and was universally respected and esteemed by all who knew him. He was a member of the volunteer Fire Department for twenty years, and was at many a fire with the Kisanin boys, all of whom will learn of his sad fate with sincere sorrow.

Mrs. Dr. J. N. Neely.

At a meeting of the teachers of the Stevens school, on Monday, October 16th, 1876, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst Mrs. Dr. J. N. Neely, formerly Sallie M. Perkins, who has been for the past three years an earnest and efficient teacher in this school therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Neely this city sustains the loss of a teacher who has labored faithfully and successfully in the interests of education, and the teachers of this school lose a friend, who by her spotless integrity, warm and generous impulses, courteous and affable manners, has merited their respect and warmest affections.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with her bereaved husband, Dr. John N. Neely, in the irreparable loss they have sustained, but whilst bowing in humble submission to the divine will we feel assured that we have but the reflection that "blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Asleep in Jesus! oh, how sweet
To be for such a slumber meet!
With holy confidence to sing
That death has lost its venomed sting."

Resolved, That the teachers of this school attend her funeral, and that these resolutions, a tribute to her memory, be sent as a token of our high respect and love for her, be published in the city papers and a copy sent to her friends.

MARY C. WHITE,
SARAH J. CAMPBELL,
ELLA WHITE. } Committee.

THAT DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE.

The Ruffian Arrested and Committed for Trial.

The fact of a "Tilden reformer" in Allegheny committing a murderous assault with a knife on Mr. James Hays was recorded in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. Mr. Hays ascertained that his assailant was one Dennis, *alias* "Stumpy" Conners, and yesterday he appeared before Mayor Phillips and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the would be assassin on the charge of felonious assault and battery. Conners was arrested, and after a hearing the Mayor demanded bail in the sum of $1,500 for the appearance of the accused at the next term of the Criminal Court. The bail was not forthcoming, and a commitment was made out.

The evidence at the hearing fully sustained the charge, agreeing in every respect with the account of the affair published in yesterday's issue of this journal.

Officer Anderson, who came upon the scene a few minutes after the assault, and who refused to arrest the ruffian, was severely censured. The reason given by him for his failure to arrest Connors was that he did not see the assault, and that he did not think he had any authority to arrest without a warrant where such was the case. Besides, he says, Hays told him at the time that he knew his assailant, and Anderson was certain he could be arrested any time. In view of these circumstances Mayor Phillips excuses the officer's conduct.

"IT'S AN ILL WIND," &c.

The Attempt by a Democratic Rough to Kill a Peaceable Republican Leads to the Detection of Burglars and the Recovery of Stolen Goods.

"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." Yesterday morning when Dennis Connors, *alias* Stump, was having a hearing before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, on the charge of cutting Mr. James Hays on Beaver avenue, one of his witnesses, Mrs. Coulter, who was in company with the accused when he attempted to murder Mr. H., was noticed to have on a very fine shawl. Detective Geary thought the shawl corresponded with the description of one stolen with other articles from the house of M. Keys on Harrison street, Ninth ward, Friday night two weeks ago, and after questioning induced Mrs. Coulter to say that she got the shawl from one Andrew Kuhloff, who was also a witness for Connors. When the detective fast his eye over the crowd to pick out Kuhloff he found he was gone. The shawl was sent up to Mrs. Keys, who at once identified it as her own by a mark she had on it. She came down to the Mayor's office, and in company with Detectives Geary, Scott and Miller, who were armed with a search warrant, repaired to Kuhloff's house, on Strawberry alley, Ninth ward, where Kuhloff was arrested and search instituted for the remainder of the goods. It proved entirely successful. A large lot of wearing apparel was discovered, including silk dresses, all of which Mrs. Keys identified. There were a number of articles found which she had not missed from her residence at all. The goods were brought to the Mayor's office, as was also Kuhloff himself. Afterward the detectives arrested Mrs. Coulter's husband, on suspicion of being concerned in the affair, and the parties were all then lodged in the lock-up.

At the time of the robbery the house was unoccupied, the family being absent at the Centennial. All the valuables, with the exception of the articles stolen, had been removed to the house of a neighbor for safe keeping, consequently the thieves found "no weiss or anything in that line. The accused will have a hearing to-day.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Special Meeting—Consideration of the Ordinance for the Custody of the City's Cash—Other Business.

Select Council held a special meeting yesterday afternoon to consider the ordinance providing for the safe keeping and custody of the funds of the city. Mr. David Aiken presided.

When the minutes of the preceding meeting had been read, Mr. Shipton moved that they be corrected, so as to show that a resolution was adopted appropriating $4,000 additional to the Board of Health. The record had it that the resolution failed to pass. The motion was adopted.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting, the rules were suspended, and Council took up for consideration the ordinance amending section six of an ordinance to provide for the safe keeping and custody of the funds of the city. The amendment provides that the City Treasurer shall have the privilege to deposit the city funds with depositories selected by Councils, in such amount or proportion as he shall in his judgment determine. The present ordinance provides that he shall deposit the funds in equal amounts in the three depositories selected by Councils.

Mr. Jeremy objected to the new ordinance and stated that he could see a snake in it. The City Treasurer had been released by act of Councils from all responsibility of the city's money, and if he were now granted the privilege of handling the money as he chose some security should be demanded of him, and of the banks too.

Mr. Bruce thought an ordinance should be prepared requiring each depository to give security for at least a sum as large as the greatest amount of money ever held by the city at one time.

Mr. Littell said the new ordinance was simply an emergency measure. Under the present law the Treasurer is required to make deposits where he positively knows the money will not be safe. In regard to the securities of the depositories, Mr. Littell said the amount already given by each exceeds the amount of funds the city has on hand.

Mr. Bruce here interposed the objection, if it be true that the city now holds such a small amount what is the use of an emergency measure?

Mr. Weldon and Mr. C. P. Duff offered an amendment providing that the Finance Committee and the City Treasurer together shall deposit the funds in such proportion as in their united judgment they may determine.

Mr. Shipton here stated the bondsmen of the United Savings Bank were good enough, and the securities of the other institutions were also sufficient to insure safety to the city. The former bank had failed and one of the remaining two was shaky, and for this latter reason he was in favor of the passage of the new ordinance.

A vote was then taken on the amendment, which was lost.

Further discussion followed, when Mr. Shipton stated that the City Attorney held that no such power could be given to the City Treasurer unless the bondsmen for the several depositories give their consent. The contract provided that the funds shall be deposited in equal amounts and if two-thirds instead of one-third were deposited in any one bank the bondsmen could claim that they were only liable for one-third of the amount, even if the bank lost two-thirds of the funds for the city.

Mr. Bruce previously expressed the same opinion and moved an amendment to the new ordinance providing that the consent of the bondsmen to the deposit of the public money shall be obtained by the City Treasurer before he deposits according to his judgment. The amendment was passed and the report referred over to be printed.

Mr. Shipton also reported an ordinance authorizing the controller to issue bonds bearing five per cent. interest in exchange for bonds bearing four per cent. interest issued by the city authorities by virtue of "An ordinance authorizing the issue of bonds to be exchanged for bonds issued in payment of subscription to railroad Companies," enacted the 27th day of October, A. D. 1868, and by further supplement thereto enacted the 11th day of July, A. D. 1873. "When the holder or holders of said bonds shall desire to exchange the same for four per cent. bonds as shall be exchanged for five per cent. bonds at the rate of eighty-six per cent of their face value, and at the same terms for four per cent. compromise railroad certificates of bonds of less amounts than one thousand dollars when presented in sums aggregating one thousand dollars or any multiple thereof.

The ordinance failed for want of a legal majority.

Mr. Weldon, from a special committee, presented an ordinance providing that the Pittsburgh and Mount Oliver Railway Company shall have privilege to construct its railroad upon one or the other of the following routes the selection of either route to be final, viz.: Commencing at the intersection of Fifth and Liberty streets, thence along Fifth to Penn avenue, along Penn with double track to Water st eet, along Water to the northern approach to the Point Bridge; or commencing at the intersection of Fifth and Liberty streets, thence along Fifth street to Duquesne Way, along Duquesne Way to the northern approach to the Point bridge, along the approach to the eastern end of the bridge, thence over said bridge, provided the consent of the owners thereof be first obtained, to Carson street, thence westwardly along Carson street to the city line, and also from the intersection of Main and Walnut streets along Main and Walnut streets westwardly to the "Old Stone Tavern" on the Allegheny road to the city line, the railroad to be a single or double track, with necessary turnouts and switches. The ordinance further provides that the cars shall be drawn by horses or mules; that the road shall be finished within two years; that the Company shall keep the streets clean; that the fares shall be the same as charged by the citizens' road; that the company shall pay to the city twenty dollars per annum for every two-horse car and half the rate for every one-horse car, and for a period of five years; thirty dollars for each car for the second five years, and forty dollars for every year thereafter; that they shall pay three per cent. of the net profits for the first five years, and five per cent. for all the time thereafter; that the city shall have the right to buy the road in twenty years, and also the right to grant other railroads to the Lower Liberty running upon the same tracks.

The provisions relating to fares was changed so that the company shall not charge more than five cents for a single trip, and was laid over to the next meeting.

Adjourned.

THE ZUG'S MILL DISASTER.

Citizens' Meeting—Measures to Relieve the Sufferers—Appointment of Committees to Canvass the Cities, &c., &c.

In response to the call issued by Mayor McCarthy, a large number of our leading citizens assembled last evening in Municipal Hall to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers by the late disaster at the Sable Iron Works. Of the prominent gentlemen present were Messrs. David K. Aiken, Robert Pitcairn, John S. Siagle, James Brown, Wm. Smith, Wm. Metcalf, D. Woods, John Negraw, J. S. Slade and others.

On motion of Mayor McCarthy John S. Slagle, Esq., was called to the chair. Mr. Slagle said that the object of the meeting was to provide for a system of organized relief for the suffering by the disaster at Zug's mill. Mr. F. F. Hewitt, of the *Dispatch*, was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

A committee to appoint collectors in the different districts was adopted and the following gentlemen were appointed: John Graff, James Boyd, Wm. Wood, Dr. Woods, of the Sixth ward, Wm. S. Riddle, John Negraw, of Allegheny, and J. S. Slade, Allegheny.

The following paper was presented and read:

To the President of the Relief Meeting:

SIR—The following amounts have been handed to me for the relief of the destitute sufferers of the late explosion, viz:

Hon. James H. Hopkins.....$100 00
C. N. Riddle.....5 00

I have distributed apart of the above amount among those requiring immediate relief. The balance will be handed over to the Committee on Distribution. Yours, C. O'DONNELL.

The Chair suggested that the most important consideration to be appointed was that which would have charge of the distribution. Mr. Slagle had received a letter from a friend in New York who was ready to contribute when a proper organization was effected.

Mr. Bruce moved that a committee of five be appointed to distribute the funds, and the motion was adopted.

Mr. McCargo said the German National Bank was willing to undertake the distribution, and upon motion it was made the depository for the relief fund, and Mr. Joseph Laurent, the Cashier, was elected Treasurer of the fund.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. McClintock it was decided to appoint a auditing committee.

Upon motion the Chairman, Mr. Slagle, was empowered to appoint an auditing committee or three persons, with Mayor McCarthy as Chairman of the committee.

The committee was appointed as follows: W. C. McCarthy, W. N. Riddle and James Park, Jr.

Mayor McCarthy said he was authorized to say to the citizens that the Eighteenth Regiment Band would give a concert for the benefit of the sufferers at any time that might be selected.

Mr. McClintock said that in order to prevent fraud the collectors authorized by this committee should be furnished with a stamp with the official seal of the Mayor. Upon motion this course was ordered, and the public was cautioned against all persons pretending to be collectors who were not furnished with books of this description.

Upon motion of Mayor McCarthy, J. S. Slagle was made Chairman of the committee to appoint collectors, and Mr. Slagle announced that the committee would meet this afternoon in Municipal Hall, and the meeting adjourned.

After the adjournment Mr. W. N. Riddle reported that he had been handed a contribution of $50 by Mr. John Ferry, Cashier. Mr. Riddle requested collectors, contributed $25, and $20 was contributed by James Phelan, of Fifth avenue.

The Treasurer of the Relief Fund, Mr. Laurent, is ready to receive all contributions at the German National Bank. He is authorized by the Citizens' Committee to say that they duly acknowledged through the press.

The Chairman, Mr. Slagle, will appoint and announce the committees for collection and distribution to-day.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Second Ward Hays and Wheeler club will meet this evening at seven o'clock sharp, at No. 159 First avenue.

HENRY BURKHARDT was before the Mayor yesterday on a charge of open lewdness. He is accused of making Mr. Ingels assault on a little daughter of August Miller. His waived a hearing and was held in $500 bail for court.

THREE prominent plow factories in Illinois have used during the time lost by 1,000,000 pounds of Hussey, Wells & Co.'s cast steel in the manufacture of agricultural instruments.

THE Republican conferees of the Twenty-fourth district have nominated W. S. Shallenberger, Esq., of Beaver, for Congress. The nomination is a strong one and is sure to win.

IRWIN RUTLEDGE, Esq., United States Commissioner and a prominent Republican in Washington county, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Rutledge is mentioned for Associate Judge of that county, and should he succeed the county will have in him an honest and capable officer.

THERE were 16 deaths in Allegheny last week the causes being as follows: Accident, by explosion at Zug's mill, 1; consumption, 1; convulsions, 1; croup, 2; diphtheritis, 2; debility, 1; disease of spine, 1; dysentery, 1; eclampsia, 1; hemorrhage, 1; meningitis, 1; pneumonitis, 1; small-pox, 2; unknown, 1. Males, 16; females, 2.

THE Sewickley club, numbering 15 men, Captain C. H. Johnson, were led by the A. P. Willow Band at the right of the West Allegheny Division. They were followed by the Sewickley Colored Club, numbering 75 men, Captain Wm. Parker. Mention of these clubs was unintentionally omitted in our report of the Saturday night procession.

CHARLES MILLER made an information before the Mayor, charging Thomas McCarthy, Cornelius Ford and John O'Brien with attempted robbery. Miller states that the parties aforesaid assaulted him Sunday night, on Wylie street, and attempted to rob him of his watch. When he resisted they gave him a severe beating. The parties were arrested, and held for a hearing.

CAPTAIN H. BLACKSTONE, Chief Engineer of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, encountered a novel experience in this city a week in a singular manner. He one day last week was taking a bath, when his foot slipped and he fell on his side against the bath tub, breaking a rib from the fall, slight as it was. His hurt promptly received surgical attention, and the fracture promises to knit together, and do kindly. The worthy gentleman is getting along finely, but the shock and pain has suffered but little harm or inconvenience from his accident.

THE Witherborne University Endowment Association will hold its second annual meeting in the A. M. E. Church, corner of Elm and Wylie streets, Rev. J. G. Mitchell, pastor, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, October 17. The Association will continue its sessions two days. At the night sessions, commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M., addresses will be made by Bishop D. A. Payne, B. F. Lee, President of Witherborne University, Dr. Hornblower, Prof. Jackson and others. The friends of education are invited to attend.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Agnew, and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Paxson and Woodward.

Mary A. Craig vs. David Gregg *et al.*, Directors of Security Trust Company, and Charles Houston vs. same; error to Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Opinion rendered by the Chief Justice as follows: We are of opinion that the alleged injury to the plaintiffs as individual stockholders in those cases cannot be redressed by an action at law for negligence against the Directors of the Bank. The remedy must be in a form to protect the interests of the corporation as the trustee for all its stockholders and the creditors. Whether it should be by an action in the name of the corporation against the negligent directors or a bill of equity against both, it is not necessary to decide as the case is now presented. Judgment affirmed.

Edward Bird Grubb *et al.* vs. Alfred Bates Grubbs; appeal from the decree of the Common Pleas of Lancaster. Appeal dismissed. Upon *certiorari* issued by defendant judgment reversed at costs of plaintiff and *procedendo* awarded. Opinion of Woodward.

Wm. A. Heaton, trustee, vs. Joseph Graham and James Lyon, Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

James Brown vs. Wm. A. Thompson. Error to Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed by the Chief Justice.

J. R. McCamtock, guardian, &c., vs. city of Allegheny. Error to Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny county. The opinion was delivered by Chief Justice Agnew as follows: We think the evidence of a dedication of the alley on which the sewer in question was built by Gen. Wm. Robinson to public use was insufficient. There was no plan of lots on sale, no survey of the streets and no sale of lots, while on the alley leading into Federal street, the principal avenue in the plan, he kept a gate evidencing his intention to retain control. The houses built on these lots were his own speculation. He did not dedicate the alley for their convenience. The mere fact that others were enabled to use it as a means was insufficient to raise a presumption of adverse right in part of the public upon his private property. Judgment reversed.

Andrew Miller vs. Wm. Munhall, Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company vs. John O'Maliy *et al.*; error to Common Pleas No. 1, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

Theodore N. Phillips vs. A. W. Boyd, Common Pleas No. 1, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

Mary Vick vs. Dr. Addison Arthurs, Common Pleas No. 3, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

W. H. Stimpie vs. J. J. Hermann, Common Pleas No. 1, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

Evan Jones vs. W. J. Casey. Appeal from Common Pleas No. 2, Allegheny county. Decree affirmed with costs and appeal dismissed. Opinion by Chief Justice.

In the matter of the contested election of Charles Wetti, as Select Councilman *ex-rel.* Thomas Sansone *et al.*, Allegheny county, proceedings affirmed by Chief Justice as follows: "It is sufficient in such case to make the application to amend does not set forth a mere defect in form, and that the Court had jurisdiction and had made the order is sufficiently jurisdictional cannot be conferred after the expiration of the time for such a party to contest. It does not appear in the petition for the amendment that the original petitioners were qualified electors who failed to vote at the election. It is therefore unnecessary to decide whether a petition signed by a sufficient number of qualified electors who had voted at the election giving jurisdiction in fact within the proper time may be amended on its own motion by setting out the fact."

Jacob Orrison vs. Pennsylvania Company, Common Pleas No. 1, Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed by Chief Justice.

Estates of Gilbert Harriet and Harriet Lloyd, deceased. Appeal of John Copely *et al.* from decree of Orphans' Court of Blair county. Decree reversed, auditor's report set aside and *procedendo* awarded. Opinion by Woodward.

Federal Insurance Company vs. Robinson. Error to Common Pleas No. 1, Allegheny county. Judgment reversed. Opinion by Sharswood—While it is well settled as a general principle that money voluntarily paid upon a claim or right can not be recovered back, an exception has been recognized in the case of money so paid. The reason of the exception is stated to be that it is money obtained by oppression or by taking advantage of the distresses of others in violation of a law made for their protection. It is not, therefore, a voluntary payment for the parties are not *in pari delicto*.

There is another principle, however, which we think is applicable to this case and ought to rule it. Money collected or paid upon lawful process of execution, cannot be recovered back, though not justly or lawfully due by the defendant in the execution to the plaintiff. The authorities for this position are many and clear (1 Selwyn N. P. 82, 1 Sichbold. N. P. 267.) It was held that the defendant in the attachment could not recover it of the plaintiff though he had no notice of the proceeding. The reason is a very obvious one. The execution is the end of the law. To permit money so collected or paid to be retained in a new suit would lead to indefinite and endless litigation. If such writ can be lawfully issued, then another might be brought to recover the money paid on the judgment and the execution in law and on, *ad infinitum*. Without saying that a defendant would be precluded from the recovery of money voluntarily paid on a judgment confessed by warrant and warrant of attorney given for the original cause of action, we think the case is one where the payment is made upon process or execution and where there is no allegation or actual collusion to evade the process. The remedy of the defendant is application to the court to open the judgment. The duty of the garnishee was to notify him of the attachment and if he failed in this duty, the defendant must look for redress of the injury he has suffered by his neglect.

ARGUMENTS RESUMED.

The list for Erie, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest counties was called over.

An argument on a motion to appoint an auditor in the case of Parson's executors vs. Keystone National Bank, from the Common Pleas of Erie, was heard. Argued by Shiras and Marshall for appellant, and Curtis and Lowther for appellee.

THE ONE HOUR RULE.

The following rule has been adopted by the Court:

"For each week during the sitting of the court, the Prothonotary shall make a list to be called 'The Hour List.' The attorney of either party may order a case in said list at any time after writ issued or appeal taken, and on any Tuesday noon of the week in which the case is assigned for argument. No case thus ordered thereon shall be taken off the hour list except by permission of the Court. The cases on said list shall be heard in the order they were set down thereon, and shall have precedence over all other cases except those on the short list, and in the argument thereof counsel shall be heard for one half hour only on each side."

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

The October term began yesterday, and the lists of grand and petit jurors were called over.

CASES CONTINUED.

The cases continued by consent, all in bankruptcy, are as follows: Hollis McCully, Jr., vs. Hiram W. Junkin; Manchester Savings Bank *et al.* vs. James Welsh, and Erie County Savings Bank *et al.* vs. George Decker.

BANKRUPTCY.

The following bankruptcy business was disposed of: Nathan Covey, bankrupt; the injunction was ordered to issue against A. F. Jones *et al.*

Grimes, Neely & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. So much of the order of the 12th inst., for the publication of notice of hearing to ascertain fees is rescinded.

In the case of Butler, McCarthy & Co., vs. Hiram W. Junkin, Manchester Savings Bank *et al.* vs. James Welsh, and Erie County Savings Bank *et al.* vs. George Decker, hearings were postponed.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Reuben and Thomas Patterson vs. B. J. McCaffery and wife. Verdict for plaintiff for $44. This was an action for work and labor done.

Thomas O'Connell vs. Charles B. Ensley. Time for taking testimony extended thirty days from date.

In the voluntary assignment of M. Nicolans, exceptions were filed to the petition of the assignee to show cause why sale should not be set aside.

Elizabeth McCarthy vs. Richard Sidney Brown. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $9,089.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Stanton vs. Aull; Connors vs. Eaton; Duncan vs. Hasencyer *et al.*; Gimbel vs. Tress; Huckinstein vs. Shaffer; Gormley vs. Shaffer; Wroe vs. England; Ferguson vs. Belcher; M. B. and L. Association vs. Brooks; Dilworth Bros. vs. Reed *et al.*; Caldwell vs. Wylie, administratrix; Snyder *et al.* vs. Slutzer *et al.*; Schumaker *et al.* vs. Hammell; McIntyre vs. Wightman; Schiefler vs. City of Pittsburgh; Gainsford vs. Cowan.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Com. ex rel. Charles Gross vs. Isabella Cairo. On petition presented a *habeas corpus* was ordered to be issued, and Saturday, October 21, 1876, at ten o'clock A. M., fixed for a hearing.

McKirdy & McGinness vs. Thomas Ballentine and wife. Action for lumber sold. Plaintiffs took a *non suit*.

Bakewell, Pears & Co vs. B. B. Cousin, administrator of Theodore S. Toner, deceased. Verdict for plaintiff for $446.

City of Pittsburgh vs. James Kelly, *seire facies* on a municipal lien. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Darmuth & Co. vs. Weddell, Taylor *et al.* vs. Mitchell *et al.*, O'Malley vs. Boughar *et al.*, Gormley vs. Phillips, Maloney vs. Lahinn vs. Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, City of Pitts' burgh vs. King, Altman & Co. vs. Cappelmann Burd vs. Kelley *et al.*, Maple vs. Drew & Bros., Oxley vs. Irwin, Killy vs. Herron, Coffin & Co vs. Steadle Bolle Veon.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The jury is out in the case of Rachel Smith, a colored woman, charged with involuntary manslaughter in having caused the death of a child by exposure shortly after it was born. The defendant is also charged with having concealed the death of the child. She claims, among other things, that she thought the child was still-born.

James Mullen, convicted of assault and battery with intent to commit rape, was sentenced four years to the Penitentiary.

SAD FATALITY.

Girl Killed by Falling from a Tree.

A fatal accident, peculiarly distressing in its nature, occurred near the village of Woodville, in Scott township, on Saturday last. Emma, daughter of Mr. Samuel Nixon, a worthy resident of that place, aged eleven years, had gone to the woods to gather nuts. She left home before dinner time, and when search was made for her she was found by her brother, lying under a hickory tree, in an insensible condition. She had climbed upthe tree, and slipping, had fell from one of the limbs. From the time that had elapsed, it is thought she had lain on the ground for over two hours. She was conveyed to her home, but never regained consciousness, and died at midnight. A dog that had accompanied her remained steadfast by her side, and was heard by the neighbors to bark considerably, but no attention was paid to the circumstance. There were no bones fractured, and death was caused by congestion of the lungs and brain, caused by the severe fall. While she was breathing her last, under the fatal tree, her father and mother in the city, purchasing tickets for himself and wife and her, having arranged to visit the Centennial with the excursion which left yesterday.

YOUNG MENS' Temperance Union.

The Young Mens' Temperance Union will hold their regular weekly public meeting this evening at 7½ o'clock in the University building, corner Ross and Diamond street. Prominent speakers will address the meeting. These meetings are non-political and non-sectarian in their character, their object being solely to rescue and save the intemperate. Let there be a full attendance.

THE boy Leopold, whose sister was killed last Saturday by being thrown over an embankment near Bridgeville, was so severely injured that his life is despaired of. He was in the act of locking the brake with his foot, and missing it fell out of the wagon, alighting on his head, sustaining a fracture of the skull.

THE SABLE IRON WORKS DISASTER

The Coroner's Investigation—Testimony of Boiler Inspector Russell and Others—The Jury Adjourn Until Engineer Burke is Able to Give His Testimony.

The jury impannelled by Coroner McCallin to investigate the boiler explosion at the Sable Iron Works, met last evening to hear testimony. The following is an abstract of the sworn statements of the several witnesses examined:

Daniel McGary, Chief Engineer, testified that he was not present when the explosion occurred. He considered Burke a careful and competent man, and would not hesitate to place him in charge of engines again. Examined the pumps after the accident, and found them in good working order.

David Stewart, boiler maker, who repaired the boilers in March last, testified that they were in good running order at that time.

Joseph Sullivan sworn—Am a boiler maker; work for Mr. Carroll; worked on the boilers which exploded at Zug's mill; put several patches on the boilers since the mill stopped; considered the boilers safe; the iron was good; don't know how many patches were on the boilers. I never told the engineers that the boilers were unsafe.

W. E. Russell sworn—Am Boiler Inspector of Allegheny county; inspected the boilers at Zug's mill on the 1st of September, 1875; it is my duty as inspector to see that everything is safe about a boiler—to see that the safety valves are in good working order, and that the man in charge of the boilers is a competent engineer, and the next day a new man may be placed in charge. We usually inspect a boiler and find it all right, and in charge of a competent engineer, and the next day a new man may be placed in charge. We may inspect and have the same law as those governing marine engineers. We are required to inspect a boiler only once a year. Mr. McCleary, the chief engineer at Zug's mill, I know to be a thorough, practical engineer. There is hardly a boiler in the country except a perfect new one, which is not more or less patched. Ruptures in boilers are very frequent. Boiler inspectors put patches are placed on them without our knowledge. The iron is defective in this record. I examined the iron of the exploded boilers and found it No. 1 iron. The witness then explained how great a pressure had been resisted by boilers, and said there was a great difference between the rupture of the iron of a boiler with plenty of water in it and a boiler which had exploded by reason of scarcity of water. His theory is that when a plate is greatly heated and water is allowed to come in contact with it, the iron contracts and the water is suddenly converted into steam, which causes an explosion. There could not have been much water in the boilers that exploded in Zug's mills. A detached boiler, if the work is done properly, takes but little water to cover it. The inventor in a boiler is up to the fire line, there will be no explosion.

In response to a question by a juror, whether he thought the explosion was caused by negligence, the witness said he did not think there was negligence on the part of the person in charge that caused the accident. Witness was certain the explosion was not caused by low water—the water must have been below the fire-line. Mr. Russell will take advantage of the distresses of others in violation of a law made for their protection. It is not, therefore, a voluntary payment for the parties are not *in pari delicto*.

There is another principle, however, which we think is applicable to this case and ought to rule it. Money collected or paid upon lawful process of execution, cannot be recovered back, though not justly or lawfully due by the defendant in the execution to the plaintiff. The authorities for this position are many and clear (1 Selwyn N. P. 82, 1 Sichbold. N. P. 267.) It was held that the defendant in the attachment could not recover it of the plaintiff though he had no notice of the proceeding. The reason is a very obvious one. The execution is the end of the law. To permit money so collected or paid to be retained in a new suit would lead to indefinite and endless litigation. If such writ can be lawfully issued, then another might be brought to recover the money paid on the judgment and the execution in law and on, *ad infinitum*. Without saying that a defendant would be precluded from the recovery of money voluntarily paid on a judgment confessed by warrant and warrant of attorney given for the original cause of action, we think the case is one where the payment is made upon process or execution and where there is no allegation or actual collusion to evade the process. The remedy of the defendant is application to the court to open the judgment. The duty of the garnishee was to notify him of the attachment and if he failed in this duty, the defendant must look for redress of the injury he has suffered by his neglect.

ARGUMENTS RESUMED.

The list for Erie, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest counties was called over.

An argument on a motion to appoint an auditor in the case of Parson's executors vs. Keystone National Bank, from the Common Pleas of Erie, was heard. Argued by Marshall for plaintiff in error and Sherman contra.

Reed's appeal. *Certiorari* to the Orphan's Court of Erie. Argued by Shiras and Marshall for appellant, and Curtis and Lowther for appellee.

THE ONE HOUR RULE.

The following rule has been adopted by the Court:

"For each week during the sitting of the court, the Prothonotary shall make a list to be called 'The Hour List.' The attorney of either party may order a case in said list at any time after writ issued or appeal taken, and on any Tuesday noon of the week in which the case is assigned for argument. No case thus ordered thereon shall be taken off the hour list except by permission of the Court. The cases on said list shall be heard in the order they were set down thereon, and shall have precedence over all other cases except those on the short list, and in the argument thereof counsel shall be heard for one half hour only on each side."

United States District Court—Judge Ketcham.

The October term began yesterday, and the lists of grand and petit jurors were called over.

CASES CONTINUED.

The cases continued by consent, all in bankruptcy, are as follows: Hollis McCully, Jr., vs. Hiram W. Junkin; Manchester Savings Bank *et al.* vs. James Welsh, and Erie County Savings Bank *et al.* vs. George Decker.

BANKRUPTCY.

The following bankruptcy business was disposed of: Nathan Covey, bankrupt; the injunction was ordered to issue against A. F. Jones *et al.*

Grimes, Neely & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. So much of the order